



**A Weekly Journal of the Chemical and Drug Trades**  
and of  
**British Pharmacists throughout the Empire,**  
ESTABLISHED 1859.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the leading journal addressing the chemical and drug trades of the British Empire. It is adopted as an official journal by nineteen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa and the West Indies, and its paid-in-advance circulation in Great Britain and all Countries having business relations with the British Empire is intrinsically and numerically unique.

#### Subscription Rates.

Ten shillings a year in advance, post free to any part of the world, including a copy of *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* next published. Subscriptions may begin any month. Single copy, 6d.; Summer or Winter Number, 1s. *Diary*, 8s. 6d. Postal orders and cheques to be crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)."

Prix de l'abonnement annuel: le journal une fois par semaine, et l'agenda une fois par an, 12-60 francs, franco.

Jährlicher Abonnementspreis: die Zeitung einmal wöchentlich, und der Notizkalender einmal im Jahre, 10 Mark, postfrei.

Precio de suscripción anual: el periódico una vez por semana, y el agenda una vez por año, 12-60 pesetas, franco.

Terms for advertising in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST can be obtained on application to the Publisher at the

**Head Office: 42 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

Telegrams: "Chemicus London." Telephone 552 Bank (two lines).

**Branches: ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, AUST.**

## CONTENTS.

Vol. LXXVIII., No. 6 (Series No. 1620).

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Australasian News .....	60	Gazette .....	39
Bankruptcy Reports .....	39	German Pharmacopœia ..	55
Births .....	39	India and the East .....	60
Brit. Phar. Conference .....	53	Information Department ..	48
Business Changes .....	37	Irish News .....	36
Canadian News .....	60	Legal Reports .....	37
Chemical Society .....	58	Marriage .....	39
Colonial and Foreign		Medical Gleanings ... ..	59
News .....	60	Observations and Reflec-	
Coming Events .....	61	tions .....	49
Companies .....	38	Personalities .....	40
Counter Prescribing .....	54	Pharmaceutical Societies:	
Deaths .....	39	Great Britain .....	41
Deed of Arrangement ...	39	Ireland .....	57
Editorials:		Newfoundland .....	57
Methylated Spirit .....	50	Poisonings .....	48
Trade of India .....	51	Practical Notes and For-	
Americo-Canadian Re-		mule .....	56
ciprocidity .....	52	Prescription Problem ...	61
Notes .....	53	Proposed Curriculum ...	55
Correspondence:		Retrospect (1861) .....	64
Letters .....	62	Scottish News .....	36
Subscribers' Symposium	63	Society of Chemical In-	
Legal Queries .....	63	dustry .....	58
Miscellaneous Inqui-		Trade Notes .....	40
ries .....	63	Trade Report ... 45 and	
English News .....	34	<i>Col. Supp.</i>	
Feline Fancy .....	61	Wills, Recent .....	40
Festivities .....	44	Winter Session .....	42
French News .....	59		

### THE PRINTING BUSINESS DISPUTE

ALTHOUGH this matter is still affecting the production of the *C. & D.*, the arrangements made by our printers and ourselves should now enable us to produce the journal in our usual manner. We again thank advertisers, contributors, and subscribers for their assistance in exceptional difficulties. Last week's issue was (with the exception of a few hundred home copies) posted at the usual times, and we hope that the delay will be *nil* this week.

### FOR THE EXPORT-EXPERT,

The gratifying increase in our export trade is making manufacturers and owners of specific brands more keen on foreign trade than ever. The man who can assist most in securing and conserving this business is the Merchant Shipper, and for the purpose of assisting advertisers in keeping in touch with this class of traders a MERCHANT SHIPPERS' ISSUE of the *C. & D.* will be published on March 11. The Publisher will be pleased to supply all particulars regarding advertising space in that issue.

## WESTMINSTER WISDOM.

The Week in Parliament.

### OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

King George V. (who was accompanied by Queen Mary) formally opened the new Parliament on Monday, February 6. The legislation proposed by the Government was indicated in the King's Speech as follows:

"Proposals will be submitted to you without delay for settling the relations between the two Houses of Parliament, with the object of securing the more effective working of the Constitution.

"Measures will be presented to you, in pursuance of intentions already declared, for carrying out and extending the policy initiated in previous Parliaments, by securing the permanent provision of Old-age Pensions to persons previously disqualified by reason of the receipt of Poor Relief; and by providing for the insurance of the industrial population against sickness and invalidity, and for the insurance against unemployment of those engaged in trades specially liable to it.

"Bills dealing with other measures of importance will be introduced and proceeded with as time and opportunity allow."

### AMENDMENT OF THE PHARMACY ACTS.

We are informed that Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P., has in preparation a Bill to amend the Pharmacy Acts in so far as the use of the word "pharmacy" is concerned as a description of premises by persons who are not registered under the Acts. The hon. member has not yet completed the drafting of the terms of his Bill, but even though there may be no opportunity for bringing it forward this side of Easter. He took part on Wednesday in the ballot for private members' Bills, but got a bad place.

### REBATE OF MOTOR-SPIRIT DUTY.

Representations are being made to the Secretary to the Treasury by Mr. Ginnell, M.P., for the purpose of ascertaining why the rebate of motor-spirit duty, to which medical practitioners are entitled under the Finance (1909-10) Act, has not yet been paid in Ireland in cases in which the claim has been duly made.

### PROFESSOR EHRLICH'S "606."

Mr. Haldane's attention is being drawn to the cures effected by the use of Professor Ehrlich's preparation "606," and the right hon. gentleman is being asked whether any steps have been taken to employ this preparation in suitable cases in the British Army at home and abroad.

### DENTAL LAW REFORM.

Upon the result of the British Dental Association's referendum in regard to a Bill to amend the Dentist's Act of 1878, and for other purposes, will depend whether the Bill shall be proceeded with in the present Session. Should it be introduced, there is little or no probability of its being discussed.

### THE MINISTERIAL SHOP-HOURS BILL.

There is little or no prospect of the Shops Bill, which Mr. Churchill reintroduced last year, being again brought forward during the present Session. Its exact position is probably best described as one of "the other measures of importance" referred to in the King's Speech. Mr. Churchill has already received a large number of deputations on the subject of the ministerial proposals, and it is understood that further interviews may take place in the course of the early part of the Session. If in the end it should be found possible to proceed with the measure, it is hardly likely that any opportunity would be forthcoming until after the Easter recess, and even then it is extremely doubtful whether the Bill might not be crowded out by other and more pressing matters.

The Home Secretary, who formally gave notice on Monday of his Bill, is to be approached by Mr. Eugene Wason, M.P., the Chairman of the Scottish members, in reference to the application of the Government measure to Scotland. The right hon. gentleman has been commissioned by his fellow-members to insist that Scotland should not be omitted from the purview of the Bill, although it is fully recognised that exceptions are required in the case of Scotland to meet the special case of the local trading communities.

## ENGLISH AND WELSH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

### Brevities.

The Yorkshire Dyeware and Chemical Co. have purchased large premises at Selby, Yorks, which until recently have been used as a liquorice-factory.

Plans of additions to the works of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., at Dartford, were passed by the Dartford Urban District Council on February 2.

The inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act in Bristol inspected during 1910 all the premises licensed under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

The House Committee of the Newcastle Royal Infirmary agreed on February 2 to rescind the resolution which caused the recent resignation of the medical staff (*C. & D.*, January 7, p. 2).

### Royal Warrants.

Royal Warrants of Appointment have been granted to the following: Butler, McCulloch & Co., Ltd., 532 South Row, Covent Garden, London, W.C., wholesale herbalists, druggists, and seedsmen; Newton & Co., 3 Fleet Street, London, E.C., opticians; Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd., 4 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C., suppliers of Lemco, Oxo, etc.; Stephen Pettifer & Sons, Malmesbury, Wilts, veterinary chemists.

### Beet-growing in England.

It is stated that the Essex directors of the East Anglia Sugar Co. have resigned because they feel there is no chance of a beet-sugar industry being established in this country in the immediate future. Owing to adverse weather and other causes the experimental crop was disappointing in a financial sense, the yield per acre not being over 7½ tons of beet. There is no likelihood of a sugar factory being built anywhere in England this year, states "The Times."

### Buenos Ayres Exhibition Awards.

At the International Hygienic Exhibition held in Buenos Ayres last year the following British firms received awards for excellence: Messrs. Idris & Co., Ltd., diploma de honor; the Sanitas Co., Ltd., diploma de gran premio; Down Bros., Ltd., diploma de gran premio (two); Burroughs Wellcome & Co., diploma de gran premio; Schweppes, Ltd., diploma de medalla de oro; the United Alkali Co., Ltd., diploma de gran premio; Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., diploma de gran premio; Newton, Chambers & Co., diploma de medalla de oro.

### Birmingham Notes.

It is proposed to have a retail-traders' conference in Birmingham, the ball having been set rolling by the local Ironmongers' Association.

Gas accounts of the city of Birmingham in the Gooch Street area are now payable at Mr. Gibson's drug-stores. Several pharmacists act in this capacity on behalf of the Corporation.

On Friday, February 3, a meeting was held at the Grand Hotel to form a local committee to assist in the Chemical Engineering Exhibition in May. Among the nominees well known to pharmacy were Sir Thomas Barclay, Dr. A. B. Hill, Mr. Harry Silvester, Professor Turner, Professor Percy Frankland, Mr. A. M. Chance, Mr. W. G. George, and Mr. F. H. Alcock. Dr. T. S. Price is the local Chairman.

There are several displays of interest to pharmacists included in the Midland Counties Grocers' Exhibition held at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, which ended on February 9. Messrs. Edward Cook & Co., Ltd., soap-specialists, Bow, in addition to their soaps, displayed cofectant fluid, with which the hall was disinfected. The Consol Automatic Aerators, Ltd., included in their exhibit their latest addition in aerated-water machinery—the "1911" Consol combined aerator and bottler. "John Bull" Foods, Ltd., had a good display of their products. Other exhibitors were: Alfred Bird & Sons, Ltd.; Brand & Co.,

Ltd.; British Diamalt Co.; Comet Chemical Co., Ltd.; Kleenit, Ltd., (paint-cleaner); W. T. Owbridge, Ltd.; Pattinson's Banana Fruit Foods, Ltd.; South Australian Government (honey); Yenoh Honey Co., Ltd.; Young's Patent Hygienic Storage Bin Co.

### Nottingham Notes.

Burglars attempted to gain entry to the chief retail premises of Boots, Ltd., in Nottingham, at the corner of Pelham Street and High Street, on February 4. With the aid of a "treacle plaster" and a brick a hole was made in a window on the High Street side, but the intruders made sufficient noise to attract the attention of the night-watchman on the premises. The thieves made off with what jewellery they could snatch up. No arrests have been made yet.

The Nottingham Thursday United Football Club had a black day on February 2. Journeying to Newark to play Newark Thursday, they suffered defeat by 4 goals to 2. On the same day it was announced in the local Press that at the Notts Football Association meeting the night before, one of their players was censured for misconduct; while at the same meeting the team were reported by their last week's opponents for playing a man who during the present season had played for a Saturday team. The latter protest was allowed and the third round of the Thursday Cup was ordered to be replayed.

### In Various Courts.

At Yarmouth, on February 6, Henry Steward Day, dispenser, was sentenced to three months' hard labour for embezzling 23*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, the money of Dr. J. Sleeman Reed.

At the Central Criminal Court, London, on February 8, Edith Lecning, domestic servant, was sent to prison for six months in the second division for throwing, while in a temper, spirit of salt at her mistress.

At Greenwich on February 4, Clara Moss (22) was remanded on a charge of uttering a counterfeit florin with intent to defraud Mr. Edward S. Morris, chemist and druggist, of 16 Rushey Green, Catford, London, S.E.

At the Westminster Police Court on February 2, Herbert Young (18) was remanded on bail on a charge of stealing five platinum basins, value 40*l.*, from the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, Chelsea Bridge Road, London, S.W.

At Newcastle on February 3, Kurt Huessener and John Ashroder, of London, and John Ward, of West Hartlepool, were committed to the assizes on a charge of attempting to induce two employees of the Thermal Syndicate, Ltd., Wallsend, to disclose trade secrets.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court, George Allerton (22) was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for attempting to steal twenty-four gold-rimmed spectacles by means of a trick from Messrs. J. B. Jacquemin Bros. and Messrs. Newbold & Bulford (*C. & D.*, February 4, p. 175).

At the inquest held at Battersea on February 4, allegations were made against Dr. William Joseph Ryan, of High Street, Battersea, of insobriety and lack of attention in treating the deceased child, the five-year-old daughter of a hairdresser named Brown. Dr. Ryan denied the statements. The jury found a verdict of death from natural causes, but added a rider expressing their dissatisfaction with Dr. Ryan's conduct and treatment of the case. They thought the attention of the General Medical Council should be called to the matter.

At the inquest held at Exeter on February 4 on Mary Jane Tucker (67), widow, who died from internal hæmorrhage from a tumour, a verdict of death from natural causes was returned. During the inquest Grace Miller, deceased's landlady, deposed that Tucker had obtained two bottles of medicine from Nurse Bamsey, who ordered them from F. W. Vinden, chemist, Mount Radford. Nurse Bamsey said she visited deceased for a week or two and gave her a note to take to Mr. Vinden. She had to tell the chemist what was the matter with her. The Foreman: Did you prescribe the medicine?—Witness: No; I only gave her a note, so that she could have a bottle of medicine.—Dr. Sayers said he did not consider it was right to send people to a chemist.



**Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.**

Of sixty-eight drug-samples examined last quarter by the Southwark analyst, only two were found to be adulterated.

The Hastings borough analyst (Mr. H. F. Cheshire, B.Sc., F.I.C.) reports that three samples of olive oil taken during the past year were all genuine.

The Camberwell analyst (Dr. F. L. Teed) examined one sample of olive oil and one of baking-powder during the last quarter in 1910. Both were genuine.

The Staffordshire analyst reported during the past quarter on thirteen samples of ginger, six of camphorated oil, and two each of olive oil and tartaric acid. All were certified as genuine.

The 288 samples examined by the Islington analyst (Dr. F. L. Teed) during last quarter included six of glycerin, five of lime-water, and four of eucalyptus oil. All the drug-samples were genuine.

The Hackney analyst reports that all the following samples, examined during the past quarter, were satisfactory: Olive oil, 3; camphorated oil, 3; vinegar 3; arrowroot, 3; mustard, 3; paregoric 3.

In Bermondsey no prosecutions were instituted in respect to the following drug-samples taken during the past quarter: Glycerin 4, cod-liver oil 3, olive oil 3, camphorated oil 1, tincture of iodine 1, and eucalyptus oil 1.

Tartaric acid, castor oil, boric acid, and sweet spirit of nitre were included in the samples examined by the Glossop analyst last quarter. All were genuine except an informal sample of tartaric acid, which contained 25 per cent. of cream of tartar.

Two samples of sweet spirit of nitre, one of cinnamon, one of arrowroot, and one of paregoric were examined in Poplar during the past quarter. All were genuine, except one sample of sweet spirit of nitre, which was 40.5 per cent. deficient in ethyl nitrite.

The Hertfordshire analyst (Mr. A. E. Ekins, Ph.C., F.I.C.) in his last quarterly report states that all the drug-samples were genuine. These were two samples each of baking-powder, ground ginger, camphorated oil, and Epsom salts, and one each of olive oil, cod-liver oil, eucalyptus oil, malt vinegar, and ammoniated tincture of quinine.

The Rochdale analyst (Mr. T. Stenhouse, F.I.C.) states in his quarterly report that he examined six samples of sweet nitre, four of cascara sagrada, two of ground ginger, and seven of miscellaneous drugs. Two of the cascara sagrada samples were about half the usual strength, while one of the sweet nitre samples was 20 per cent. deficient in the active ingredient. Some of the drug-samples were not up to the desired standard. A sample of cream of tartar contained traces of lead.

The Monmouthshire analyst (Mr. G. R. Thompson, F.I.C.) examined the following samples during the past year: Eleven of cream of tartar, ten of camphorated oil, eight of ground ginger, four of flowers and milk of sulphur, three of arrowroot, two each of compound liquorice powder, tartaric acid, and castor oil, and one each of ground nutmeg, ground mace, ground cinnamon, ground clove, bicarbonate of soda, eucalyptus oil, tincture of myrrh, balsam of aniseed, ammoniated tincture of quinine, and carbonate of magnesia. All were certified as genuine.

The Sheffield city analyst (Mr. G. E. Scott Smith) in his quarterly report states that of eleven samples of compound liquorice powder two were found on analysis to be adulterated to the extent of 5 per cent. with a foreign vegetable powder, probably ground almond-shell. The analyst remarks that liquorice ground on the Continent was frequently subject to this adulteration some years ago. Eight samples of camphorated oil were all genuine, and of seven samples of sweet spirit of nitre, only one was deficient in ethyl nitrite. The analyst states that in his opinion the addition of calcium acid phosphate to flour in order to give it a whiter appearance should constitute an offence under the Sale of Foods and Drugs Acts.

**Wine-licences.**

Mr. Sidney R. Blackbird, of Burnopfield, has been granted a medicated-wine licence.

Mr. Sam. Thorpe Shaw, chemist and druggist, 73 James Street, Golcar, for the sale of medicated wines only.

Mr. George Weddell, chemist and druggist, 20 Grainger Street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne, has been granted a medicated-wine licence.

At Pontardawe, on February 3, a medicated-wine licence was granted to Mr. John Harries, chemist, Commercial Road, Ystradgynlais.

At Walsall on February 3, Mr. H. D. Hayward, chemist and druggist, Leicester Street and Bridge Street, unsuccessfully applied for a medicated-wine licence.

Medicated-wine licences have been granted by the Sunderland Bench to Taylors' Drug Co., Ltd., 108 High Street West, and Mr. Frank Harpham, chemist and druggist, 1 Tunstall Vale, Sunderland.

The Bromley (Kent) Bench have granted an application by Mr. John Timmis, chemist and druggist, 147 Mason's Hill, Bromley, that his present restriction to sell only medicated wines should be removed.

Mr. Arthur E. Denny, drug-dealer, Skipton, was granted a medicated-wine licence at the East Staincliffe Licensing Sessions on February 4. Superintendent Colley said that in his opinion the licence was necessary.

At Aldershot on February 1, Mr. Ernest Litchfield chemist and druggist, of Lynchford Road, Farnborough, and the Timothy White Co., Ltd., Lynchford Road, Farnborough, were granted off-wine-licences on the understanding that only medicated wines were sold.

At Totnes (Devon) on February 2, a renewal of the licence held by Mr. George Hellens, chemist and druggist, 82 High Street, Totnes, which was first granted in 1867, was opposed by residents (a petition being signed by 137 persons), by the police, and by the National British Women's Temperance Association. A majority of the Magistrates were not in favour of the licence being renewed. A further application for a medicated-wine licence was deferred until the adjourned sessions.

At Bolton, on February 6, Mr. Harold Arthur Watkinson, chemist and druggist, Higher Market Street, Kearsley, applied for an "off" wines, spirits, and beer licence for premises he has recently taken over. It was stated that a licence had been held since 1872, and all that was really required was the transference of the licence from the old shop to the new one. The application was opposed on the ground that there is another pharmacy opposite the premises where medicated wines could be obtained. The Bench refused the application, but renewed the licence for the old shop.

At Huddersfield, Mr. James Mallinson, Secretary of Liebig's Medicated Wines Co., applied for a wine off-licence at Crosland Factory, South Crosland. Mr. F. A. Read, for the applicant, stated that Messrs. Needham had held one of these licences for several years at Lord Street, Huddersfield, and now that a growing business had made it necessary for them to take premises at Crosland Factory they desired a licence for that place. He was prepared to undertake that only medicated wines would be sold. Superintendent Barraclough said he had no objection to the licence being granted on that understanding, and the application was granted.

Licences have also been granted to

Timothy White Co., Ltd., Yeovil.

Mr. Herbert Payne, Ph.C., 25 Week Street, Maidstone.

Timothy White Co., Ltd., 74 High Street, Maidenhead.

Mr. Charles Sangster, chemist and druggist, 88 High Street, Slough.

Mr. Herbert Jenkins, chemist and optician, 19 Bank Street, Braintree.

Mr. H. R. Jones, chemist and druggist, Llandudno Junction. This application was supported by two local doctors and was granted on an undertaking that the licence was only to cover the sale of medicated wine.

**Contracts.**

Wandsworth Borough Council.—Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., for the annual supply of disinfectants.

St. Pancras Borough Council.—For annual supplies :—Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., for creosote or green oil, at 3½d. per gal.; Savannah Chemical Co., Ltd., for soluble creosote or disinfectant fluid, at 6½d. per gal.; Sanitas Co., Ltd., for disinfectant pine fluid, at 7d. per gal., and pine blocks (in tins), at 1l. per cwt.; Snowdon, Sons & Co., Ltd., for carbolic powder, at 2s. 4½d. per cwt.

**Poison-licences.**

The following have advertised their intention of applying for poison-licences to their respective local authorities :

Mr. Ed. Jameson, Ponteland (Northumberland C.C.).

Mr. John Kinmont, nurseryman, Westgate-on-Sea (Kent C.C.).

George and Wm. Yates, horticultural and agricultural seed merchants, 28 Market Place, Manchester.

The London County Council's Public Control Committee has decided in favour of poison-licences being granted to Wm. Hermann and Wm. Youd (George Munro, Ltd.), of 4 Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C. At the meeting of the County Council on February 7, the committee's recommendation was agreed to without comment.

**IRISH NEWS.**

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

**Brevities**

Mr. S. Boyd, D.L., has been elected on the Council of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. W. J. McKane, Ph.C., of the Cork Chemical and Drug Co., Ltd., Cork, and formerly with Messrs. Evans, Dublin, is shortly opening a business at King Street, Ballina, co. Mayo.

Cecil G. Moore, younger son of Mr. T. Moore, Irish representative for Armour & Co., Ltd., and A. H. Cox & Co., Ltd., has passed the Final examination of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Ireland.

Mr. J. J. Kerr, Ph.C., Ulster Medical Hall, Fermanagh Street, Clones, publishes a calendar with monthly tear-offs. The upper part of each month's calendar contains the words of an old Irish ballad, and these are sure to be retained for use by those who know the tunes to which the ballads are sung.

At Belfast Board of Guardians on January 24 a letter was read from Mrs. J. C. C. Payne, wife of Mr. J. C. C. Payne, J.P., Ph.C., tendering her resignation to the Local Government Board. The Chairman said Mrs. Payne had been a Guardian for about twelve years, and no Guardian ever discharged the duties more conscientiously.

Mr. William McCappin, one of the employes of Mr. Samuel Gibson, druggist, King Street, Belfast, is leaving for Canada this week, and has been presented with a dressing-case and a bottle of "chlorobalsam." Mr. W. J. Gibson made the presentation, and after Mr. McCappin had replied the company went through a musical programme.

An application was made on January 31, in the Dublin Rolls Court, for an interlocutory injunction to restrain two persons named Clegg from carrying on business as tooth-extractors contrary to an agreement with Cole & Co., Cork, with whom they were recently employed. The Master of the Rolls said that this was not a case to be decided on an interlocutory application, but it was agreed that defendants should be allowed to continue trading pending the hearing of the action, on condition that they did not advertise in the Cork newspapers or circularise plaintiffs' customers.

The Irish Analysts' Association have addressed to the Library and Technical Committee of the Belfast Corporation a protest against allowing salaried officers of the Corporation to compete with private analytical chemists. The Corporation officials, states the petition, are able to employ expensive apparatus and materials provided by the rate-

payers, and charge for their work fees which are much below the standard adopted by analysts. The Principal of the Belfast Institute has informed the committee that the amount of work carried out by the heads of the departments is almost negligible, and that there is no foundation for the statements set forth in the petition.

**The Calendar.**

The new edition of the Calendar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was published last week, corrected to December 8, 1910. It embodies the features of previous issues, the contents including the text of the Irish Pharmacy Acts, lists of pharmaceutical chemists, chemists and druggists, registered druggists, pharmaceutical assistants, and members and associates of the Society. There are also given the questions set at the various examinations during 1910, which candidates will find useful as indicating in a supplementary manner the syllabus of the examinations. The Calendar is obtainable from the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, at 1s. 6d. (paper covers) and 2s. (cloth boards), or by post 1s. 9d. and 2s. 3d.

**The Sale of Cider.**

Prosecutions under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts and the Merchandise Marks Act are still proceeding in Ireland in regard to the sale of cider. At the Northern Police Court, Dublin, on February 1, a publican was fined 1l. for selling as cider a preparation known as "Rutter's cider." It was stated that the manufacturers of the cider would in future sell it under an entirely different name. At Limerick on February 3, three persons were fined in connection with the sale of cider. Rutter's cider was the article in question. It transpired that there are two varieties—one, for sale by unlicensed persons, being known as "Cideretta."

**Steamship Company Case.**

During the greater part of last week the Master of the Rolls was engaged in hearing a summons brought by Mr. Thomas R. Burns, liquidator of the North of Ireland Steamship Co., Ltd., for a declaration that Mr. James R. Haslett, of Messrs. J. & J. Haslett, chemists and druggists, North Street, Belfast, and two others were liable to contribute to the assets of the company the sum of 7,402l. 4s. 3d. in the proportion of 1,542l. by Sir James Henderson, and the balance by Mr. Haslett and Mr. Magill. These gentlemen were directors of the company, along with Mr. W. R. Rea, who was also the manager. The liquidator alleges that the directors have been guilty of negligence in permitting the manager practically to act as banker to the company, to make contracts in his own name, and to deal with the money without proper control, the result being that this money was lost to the shareholders. According to counsel for the liquidator, the firm of Messrs. J. & J. Haslett have had various transactions with the steamship company in the way of making advances to the latter company on bills and mortgages. Mr. J. R. Haslett succeeded his father, the late Sir James Haslett, as a director of the company. Mr. Haslett was examined, and said he never received one penny from the company in dividends or in director's fees. On the other hand, he had lost 11,000l. in the company. He had lost every penny of capital he had in the world. He acted *bona fide* throughout. Judgment was reserved.

**SCOTTISH NEWS.**

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

**Dundee.**

A case of progressive myositis ossificans in a six-year-old boy is attracting much attention in Dundee medical circles. The disease is very rare, and the cause of the ossification of the muscles is not known. In ordinary cases treatment is of no avail.

The Closing Order for chemists' shops is not to go through unopposed. Quite a number of letters have been sent to the Town Clerk protesting against the proposed Closing Order. Several of these who signed the memorial having expressed a wish to withdraw their names, are to be allowed to do so.



**Edinburgh and District Notes.**

Mr. D. W. Nicolson, chemist and druggist, Leith Walk, etc., will shortly join the staff of Messrs. Raimes, Clark & Co. Ltd., as assistant manager.

Mr. J. W. Senter, chemist and druggist, Pleasance and Richmond Place, has recently qualified as a doctor and is now in practice as such, also using his pharmacy as a consulting-room.

Messrs. Harkness, Beaumont & Co., wholesale druggists, Junction Bridge, Edinburgh, have admitted into partnership Mr. Robert J. Goudie, who has been associated with the business since its inception. There will be no alteration in the style or conduct of the business.

At Dalkeith on February 3, Charles Barrett Hutchinson and Alexander Clapperton died after partaking of coffee at a whist-drive given by the former gentleman. Several other persons who partook of the beverage also became seriously ill. The cause of the trouble is under investigation.

Several complaints regarding base money being successfully negotiated have been heard recently. The coins are sixpenny and four-shilling pieces mostly, but one or two florins have also been rejected by local banks. One morning recently an individual made a small purchase from a suburban chemist, and presented a ten-franc piece and received change for a half-sovereign.

In the Court of Session on February 3, Lord Dewar was informed that the action had been extra-judicially settled in which George Yates, 7 Grange Loan, Edinburgh, and in the employment of Mr. Horsburgh, chemist and druggist, Salisbury Place, sued John Player, coach-hirer, for 800*l.* as damages for injuries he sustained by being run into, when he was on a bicycle, by one of defendant's cabs. Yates has received 100*l.* and expenses.

**Glasgow and the West.**

Mr. D. Mackenzie, chemist and druggist, has begun business on his own account at Tobermory.

A smoking concert was held under the auspices of the Glasgow Branch of the National Union of Assistant Pharmacists in the Lansdowne Restaurant on Wednesday, February 1, Mr. J. Anderson in the chair. About eighty members and friends were present. Messrs. Irvine, Sim McNale, Douglas, Hodge, Wilson, and Paton contributed, and fifteen new members were secured during the evening.

**BUSINESS CHANGES.**

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

Mr. T. J. BADGETT, chemist and druggist, has recently opened a business at Clarence Place, Newport, Mon.

Mr. S. HEAD, Ph.C., has purchased the business of Messrs. Stearn Bros. at 13 High Street, Colchester.

The branch of Mason & Co., Ltd., at 5 Newgate Street, Bishop Auckland, is now conducted by Taylor's Drug Co., Ltd.

MESSRS. WHYSALL & SON, chemists, Grantham, have purchased the prescription-books and sight-testing records of Mr. Carter, optician, late of Grantham, and also those of his successor, Mr. Heywood.

MR. JOHN THOMPSON NICHOLSON, chemist and druggist, late apprentice to Mr. Thomas Edmondson, M.P.S., Corn Market, Penrith, has purchased the business of Mr. Geo. L. Richardson, chemist, Appleby, Westmorland.

MR. F. E. CARPENTER, of the Royal Pharmacy, Burnham, Somerset, has, owing to ill-health, been compelled to retire from business, and has disposed of the Royal Pharmacy to Mr. W. H. Woodman, chemist and druggist. Mr. Carpenter had carried it on for twenty-three years.

BOOTS, LTD., have taken commanding premises at the corner of Leicester Road, High Road, East Finchley, London, N., and will open a branch as soon as the necessary alterations are complete. This branch will make three in that district, Church End, North End, and East End, Finchley.

**LEGAL REPORTS.****TRADE LAW.**

**Keying Advertisements.**—In the City of London Court on February 2, before Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., Fredk. E. Potter, Ltd., advertising agents, Koh-i-noor House, Kingsway sued Dr. Deane Bennett, trading as the Trilene Co., 66 Finsbury Pavement, to recover 78*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* for advertisements inserted in five magazines. Plaintiffs' case was that defendant instructed them to insert advertisements to the amount of 31*l.* Defendant objected to pay that sum on the ground that the keying of the advertisements was wrong. The proprietors of medical specifics considered it necessary that they should know where the advertisements were mostly seen, and they directed answers to be sent to certain initials, thus proving the most valuable advertising medium. Owing to a mistake on the part of the printers of the periodicals in question, who inserted a "D" instead of a "B," the defendant could not accurately trace the source of his answers. Hence his refusal to pay. Plaintiffs now also claimed 47*l.*, costs of subsequent legal proceedings, which were abortive, in ascertaining whether the proprietors of the journals could recover or not against the plaintiffs, which they did.—Defendant disputed his liability for the 47*l.*, but he had now paid the 31*l.* into court. Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., said the question was an interesting and an important one, and he reserved his decision for consideration.

**High Court Cases.****REEVES & SONS v. BOOTS CASH CHEMISTS, LTD.**

In the Chancery Division on Friday, February 3, Mr. Justice Parker had this case again before him. The plaintiffs ask for an interim injunction restraining the defendants from selling colours not of plaintiffs' make as and for their colours.

Mr. Martelli, K.C., for plaintiffs, said they had received a great quantity of evidence from the defendants in answer to this motion, and the solicitors to the parties had agreed that the matter should stand over for another week. Counsel suggested, however, that the defendants should now undertake to use their best endeavours to see that what plaintiffs complained of should not occur again.

Mr. Romer, K.C., for defendants, urged that as on the last occasion he had stated that the defendants had no intention whatever of doing what it was alleged they had done, his clients should not now be asked to give any undertaking as it might be misunderstood. The evidence had to come from Liverpool and other parts of the country, and he asked that the affidavits should be delivered in time to make the motion effective on the following Friday.

It was agreed that the evidence in reply should be delivered by midday on Wednesday, and the motion was adjourned to Friday, February 10.

**SACCHARIN PATENTS.**

In the Chancery Division, before Mr. Justice Eve, on February 7, Mr. Bousfield, K.C., for the defendants, mentioned the case of the Saccharin Corporation, Ltd., v. the Saccharin Co., which was an action for infringement of the plaintiffs' patents for the manufacture of saccharin. An order had been made in Chambers that Dr. Hehner, one of the defendants' witnesses, should be cross-examined before a special examiner, and, after discussion, his Lordship gave defendants' liberty to move to discharge such order. Further, the application was to expedite the hearing of the case; and after hearing Sir Alfred Cripps, K.C., for the plaintiffs, his Lordship fixed February 27 as the date upon which he would hear the case.

The case of the Saccharin Corporation, Ltd., v. the National Saccharin Co., Ltd., was before Mr. Justice Eve on Wednesday, February 8, when Mr. Bousfield, K.C., for the defendants, moved to discharge an order made by the Master under which Dr. Otto Hehner was ordered to attend before a special examiner and be cross-examined on an affidavit he had made. Sir Alfred Cripps, K.C., appeared for the plaintiffs, and his Lordship suggested that the plaintiffs should formulate what they wanted to know from the defendants and let the motion stand until next week. Sir Alfred Cripps and Mr. Bousfield agreed, so his Lordship discharged the order, and the motion will come on immediately after the trial of the case.

## BEESWAX TRADE-MARK.

In the Chancery Division. Mr. Justice Joyce on February 7 had before him the case of Mackay v. Poth, Hille & Co., Ltd., in which the plaintiff asked for an injunction restraining the infringement of his trade-mark "Beehive" beeswax and damages for the passing-off of other beeswax under that name.

Mr. J. Hunter Gray, for the defendants, said they inadvertently sold a parcel of beeswax weighing about 5 cwt. as "Beehive." The profit did not exceed 10%, and he asked his Lordship to limit the inquiry as to damages to this particular matter. The defendants did not claim the right to use plaintiff's mark, nor did they intend to continue to use it. They had offered to undertake not to use the mark, and offered a reasonable sum in respect of costs. They had brought 25*l.* into court to satisfy all claim as to damages, and he asked his Lordship not to award plaintiff any costs of the action after that sum was paid in.

Mr. Ford said plaintiff was not satisfied as to the amount paid in and wanted an inquiry as to the damage he had sustained.

His Lordship said he was prepared to make an order now for defendants to pay the costs of the action and to grant the injunction asked for, limiting the inquiry as to damages to the particular infringement complained of. If the parties were not satisfied with that the case must go into the general paper, as he could not take it as a short cause. The costs of the inquiry would be reserved.

Mr. Gray said he would consult his clients and see if they would let the judgment go in that form.

## Pharmacy Act, 1868.

## SALE OF HORTICULTURAL POISONS.

At the Manchester County Court, before Judge Parry, on February 6, Edmund Jackson, seedsman, West Didsbury, Manchester, was sued under Section 15 by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society for the recovery of 5*l.*, being the penalty incurred by selling on May 23, 1910, a bottle of XL-All fumigator, which is a preparation of nicotine (a scheduled poison), without being registered under the Act, or holding the licence provided by Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

Mr. Robson, solicitor, who appeared for the Society, explained the law of the matter. He stated that 1 drop of the nicotine in this fumigator was sufficient to kill a man, and that the small bottle produced contained sufficient to kill 200 men.

The Judge: The green-fly must be a very stubborn animal. (Laughter.)

Mr. H. Moon, Clerk to the Registrar, produced the necessary authority for the proceedings.

The purchase of the poison by an agent of the Society was proved, this witness stating that the owners of the business are Messrs. J. & E. Jackson, and the licence for the sale of agricultural and horticultural poisons on the premises is held by the defendant's father.

Mr. Robson stated that the case had been held over pending the result of an appeal on the question whether these licences are personal to the licensee, or whether they are licences granted to a firm or business. The Divisional Court of King's Bench had held that the licence is equal to the personal qualification of a chemist and druggist, and that, therefore, nobody but the licensed person can sell these poisons.

The defendant admitted having sold the poison in the belief that it was not necessary that he should have a licence, seeing that his father had one.

His Honour at this point suggested that as the offence was practically a technical one, the Pharmaceutical Society might be satisfied with telling such offenders that they must take out licences.

Mr. Robson said that the aim of the Society was to get the facts widely known.

The Society took the cases into court in the hope that each one would be the last. It would impose upon them the duty of going round and instructing all these shopkeepers if they did not do that.

The Judge: Oh, no. You are always going round.

An order for payment of the 5*l.* penalty and costs at 10*s.* having been made, Mr. Robson asked that the order

should be endorsed, so that in the event of non-compliance there would be a commitment to prison without further proceedings. The Judge, however, refused to grant this.

## ADDRESS ON THE LABEL.

At the Salford Police Court, before Messrs. A. Williamson (in the chair), Alderman Hughes, and Councillor Hailwood, on February 11, John L. Smith, Ltd., were summoned under Section 17 for selling on December 15, 1910, at 193 Trafford Road, Salford, soap-liniment and laudanum without having the address of the place of sale upon the label—simply "Manchester, Salford, and Pendleton." Mr. Robson appeared for the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, who prosecuted. The witnesses for the prosecution were Mr. Harry Moon and Arthur Foulds, who were cross-examined by Mr. Cunningham on behalf of the defendants, for whom the only witness was Mr. John L. Smith. The defence was that since a previous conviction for the same offence the company had been using new and proper labels, and this was a chance use of an old label. The Magistrates found that an offence had been committed and inflicted a penalty of 20*s.* and costs. They declined to grant any advocate's fee, but awarded Mr. Moon the sum of 20*s.*

## Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

## SALICYLIC ACID IN WINE.

At Norwich on February 3, Charles Skipper, grocer, was fined 20*s.*, and 18*s.* 6*d.* costs, for selling raisin-wine containing 5.25 grains of added salicylic acid per pint. At the commencement of the hearing of this and another case against Samuel Clarke, grocer, who sold orange-wine containing 4.375 grains of salicylic acid per pint, the Deputy-Town Clerk asked leave to withdraw the case on condition that defendants paid the costs. He said that the wholesalers (only one of whom is a local firm) were unaware of objection to these amounts of salicylic acid in wine, and the point that had influenced the Corporation was that there had been no previous prosecution for this offence in Norwich. The Chairman said that a serious position had been disclosed without any mitigating circumstances being given, so that the Bench could not allow withdrawal of the cases. The medical officer (Dr. H. Cooper-Pattin) stated in his evidence that 5 grains of salicylic acid per pint was not only excessive but dangerous. Skipper was fined as stated above, but the defendant Clarke was not present, being under the impression that the case would be withdrawn.

## LIMITED COMPANIES.

## New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

POLIVIT MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 2,500*l.* Objects: To take over the business of the Polivit Manufacturing Co. carried on by F. J. M. Valentin. The first directors are F. J. M. Valentin and E. Owens (both permanent). R.O., 11 Great Titchfield Street, London, W.

HELEN BEST (1911), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 300*l.* Objects: To carry on the business of face specialists, etc., and to acquire the business and assets of Helen Best, Ltd. (in liquidation). The first directors are A. J. Hills and Mrs. L. H. Reilly (both permanent). The debenture holders may appoint a third director. R.O., 524 Oxford Street, Marble Arch, W.

BRANLEYS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,500*l.* Objects: To take over the business carried on by W. M. Bramley at Hands-worth, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dry-salters, oil and colourmen, extractors and adaptors of teeth, opticians, dealers in surgical instruments, etc. W. M. Bramley is the first director. R.O., 87 Holyhead Road, Handsworth, Staffs.

## Company News.

GEO. P. POND & SON, LTD.—A dividend of 10 per cent. has been announced for the year ending December 31, 1910.

MEDICAL ANIMAL SERUM INSTITUTE, LTD.—To be voluntarily wound up. Liquidator, Mr. W. E. Stone, 19 and 20 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

KERSAL VALE CHEMICAL CO., LTD.—Report of liquidator (Mr. J. W. A. Hirst) at meeting to be held at 23 Queen Street, Albert Square, Manchester, on March 9 at noon.



**PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE DRUG CO., LTD.**—Report of liquidator (Mr. J. B. Reeves) at meeting to be held at 23 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., on March 9 at 2.30 p.m.

**BOVRIL, LTD.**—The annual general meeting was held at River Plate House, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C., on February 7, the Earl of Erroll (Chairman) presiding. The sales, especially during the last few months of the year, had been excellent. The experiments on Bovril carried out independently by Professor W. H. Thompson, of Dublin, had confirmed its direct nutritive value on the assimilation of other foods, and a special expenditure had been made in bringing these results before the public. The gross profit of 296,555*l.* was 7,900*l.* more than in 1909, and the net profit had increased by 2,168*l.* It was proposed, after payment of dividends, to add 7,500*l.* to the reserve, and carry forward 11,990*l.* Virol, Ltd., had during the year reached a dividend-paying stage. The report was adopted unanimously.

## BANKRUPTCY REPORT.

**Re Alfred Waterworth, Ltd.,** Preston. Wholesale Druggists (in liquidation).—The liquidator in this case (Mr. Walter Davies) has intimated that a second and final dividend of 1*s.* 9*d.* in the pound, making a total dividend of 4*s.* 9*d.*, has been declared. The staff at the warehouse was continued for a few weeks, pending negotiations for the sale of the business as a going concern, which, however, did not materialise. The book-debts were very numerous and small in amount; they proved very difficult to collect, and did not realise as much as was expected. The stock was sold by auction, and very poor results were obtained, especially in the drug department. Among the principal items in the liquidator's receipts are: Stock-in-trade, 169*l.*; horses, carts, etc., 85*l.*; book-debts collected, 821*l.*; sale of trade-name and goodwill, 50*l.* The payments include: Salaries, etc., 146*l.*; preferential payment for rent, rates, etc., 74*l.*; taxed costs of petition and auctioneer's charges, 45*l.*; rent, rates, etc., during liquidator's occupation 32*l.*; dividends disbursed 620*l.*; leaving 173*l.* to meet claims in abeyance, solicitor's and liquidator's remuneration, etc.

## DEED OF ARRANGEMENT.

**Evans, William Cadwalader,** 7 Aylestone Road, Leicester, Drug-store Proprietor.—Trustee, F. W. Clarke, Corridor Chambers, Market Place, Nottingham. Dated, January 28; filed, February 3. Liabilities unsecured, 568*l.*; estimated net assets, 130*l.* Among the creditors are: Butler & Crispe (20*l.*); Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd. (9*l.*); F. Schutze & Co. (6*l.*); T. Howard Lloyd & Co., Leicester (5*l.*); Raimes & Co., York (5*l.*).

## GAZETTE.

### Partnerships Dissolved.

**DALE, F., and DIGHTON, C. A. A.,** Scarborough, physicians, surgeons, etc., under the style of Dale & Dighton.  
**HENDERSON, S. H., and SAMUELSON, A. N.,** High Holborn, London, W.C., and Commercial Road, London, E., disinfectant manufacturers, under the style of the Socleano Co.  
**ROBERTSON, C., and MACDONALD, A. H. W.,** Handsworth, Staffs, physicians and surgeons.  
**TAYLOR, W. K., and BEVERLEY, K. H.,** Whittington, physicians and surgeons, under the style of Taylor & Beverley.

### The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

#### ADJUDICATION.

**ROBINSON, WILLIAM WICKHAM,** Middlesbrough, oil and drug-store proprietor and chemist.

[The following notice is substituted for that published in the Gazette of January 24:]

**SMITH, JOHN** (trading as Banks & Son), St. Leonards-on-Sea, chemist and druggist.

## BIRTHS.

**HARRISON.**—At Sleaford, on February 3, the wife of Arthur Harrison, chemist and druggist, of a son.

**JONES.**—At Apothecaries' Hall, Llanrwst, on January 21, the wife of George Jones, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

**BESCOBY—NEWSHOLME.**—At St. Andrew's Church, Sharrow, Sheffield, on February 1, Alfred Percy, son of Councillor A. T. Bescoby, J.P., Rydallhurst, Wadsley, to May Wilkinson, daughter of Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, J.P., Ph.C., 27 High Street, Sheffield.

**BUTLER—PELL.**—At St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, on January 19, by the Rev. Canon Barham, E. J. Butler (of the Educational Department in South Africa) to Gladys Pell, daughter of Mr. Alfred Pell, J.P., F.C.S. (Messrs. Kemp & Co., Bombay).

## DEATHS.

**ALEXANDER.**—On January 28, after an operation, Mr. William Brown Alexander, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-five. Mr. Alexander was in business for many years at Huntingdon, where he served on the Town Council. Latterly he had resided at 9 Trevor Road, Hitchin.

**AMOS.**—At Harbledown, Canterbury, on January 27, Mr. Daniel Amos, J.P., Ph.C., aged seventy-eight. Mr. Amos was a native of Ashford, and was apprenticed to the late Mr. E. Holtum, chemist, The Parade, Canterbury. He subsequently had experience in London and Paris, and on returning to Canterbury became an assistant to Mr. Holtum. In 1855 he purchased Mr. Holtum's business and carried it on until 1896, when he sold it to Mr. R. Croft, and had since lived in retirement at Highfield, Harbledown.

**GARRATT.**—Recently. Mr. Samuel Garratt (for thirty years in business as a chemist at Rugby), aged ninety. Mr. Garratt was a Warden of Holy Trinity Church and a director of the Rugby Gas Company.

**GORTON.**—At Leyton, Essex, on January 24, Mr. George Gorton, senior partner of Messrs. Gorton & Sons, 146 High Street, Aldgate East, and Whitechapel, London, E., aged seventy-five. Mr. Gorton was comparatively well until a few days before his death, which was due to internal hæmorrhage. Mr. Richard Gorton founded the business in 1720, and Mr. George Gorton had controlled it in conjunction with Mr. Charles Gorton since 1870.

**McLAREN.**—At 21 Mayfield Road, Edinburgh, on February 2, Mr. David McLaren, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-seven. Mr. McLaren had been in indifferent health for seven years, but his last illness was a brief one, as he was at business at 43 South Clerk Street, Edinburgh, as usual on Monday, January 30, but had to go home early, and was attended by Dr. Harvey, an old apprentice, who found him suffering from bronchitis, and, pneumonia supervening, he succumbed to heart-failure. Mr. McLaren was a native of Alloa, where after his school-days he was apprenticed to Mr. Michael Cummings, chemist and druggist. When he emerged



MR. D. McLAREN.

from his teens he went to Edinburgh, where he obtained a situation with Mr. David Hannah, chemist, Hanover Street. Subsequently he went into the wholesale trade, as one of Messrs. Raimes, Blanshard & Co.'s staff, after which, when the late Mr. William Pinkerton entered into partnership with Mr. Richard Clark, as Clark & Pinkerton, at Greenside Place, Edinburgh, Mr. McLaren joined the new firm, and for a few years was their principal assistant and occasionally travelled for them. Subsequently he became manager of Messrs. Sang & Barker's business. In July, 1880, Mr. McLaren passed the Modified examination, and while still in the wholesale trade acquired a retail business at 3 Melville Terrace, from a Mr.

Dickson, which he had carried on under management. Subsequently he left Messrs. Clark & Pinkerton to devote himself solely to the retail trade, and of recent years he had concentrated his attention on the business at 43 South Clerk Street, although he had others from time to time. Before the Pharmacy Act of 1868 came into force, Mr. McLaren was an active member of the Wilsonian Association of chemists' assistants in Edinburgh and became its Chairman. It commemorated Dr. George Wilson, the noted chemist, who had worked hand in hand with the late Mr. John Mackay in promoting pharmaceutical education in Edinburgh. The Association was not continued after 1868, but eight years later the present Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association was founded, and Mr. McLaren took an active part in it and gave the younger race of that time the benefit of his experience. His name has long been associated with the body owing to his institution of the McLaren Prize of two guineas which has been awarded annually to apprentice members of the Association. He was also one of the founders of the Edinburgh District Chemists' Trade Association, and acted as its President for two years. He was keenly interested in all departments of pharmacy, but especially those on the commercial side, and his success in the retail business was achieved unobtrusively, through his innate personal capacity in pleasing customers and knowing what was good for them. Mr. McLaren was popular with his *confrères* in Edinburgh, although there was at one time some resentment at his connection with the Civil Service Supply Association, for whom he dispensed prescriptions until the Association started a drug department. Mr. McLaren was a member of the Edinburgh Parish Council for six years. For nearly forty years he was a member of the South College Street United Free Church, and acted as superintendent of the Sunday school for the greater part of that time. In other directions he worked quietly but effectively for the benefit of others, and his presence will be missed in a wide circle of friends. He was a bachelor. The funeral took place at Grange Cemetery on Saturday, February 4, and was attended by a number of representative pharmacists.

**ROBINSON.**—At his residence, Ravensdale, Addison Street, Nottingham, on February 4, Mr. James Robinson, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-one. Mr. Robinson was engaged in retail business at Nottingham for fifty years, which he left about twelve years ago when he became senior partner in the Robinson Co., manufacturing chemists, Derby Buildings, Long Row West, Nottingham. Mr. Robinson, who was well known as the oldest chemist in the city, took a deep interest in Church work as a Wesleyan Methodist, and it was while attending a Wesleyan trustees' meeting a week before his death that he took a chill which ended fatally from pneumonia.

**RATCLIFFE.**—On January 30, suddenly, after an operation, Fanny, wife of Mr. George Ratcliffe, pharmacist, 46 Poplar Road and 71 Parade, Birmingham (formerly of Waterloo, Liverpool), aged forty-eight.

**SAWYER.**—At Folkestone, on February 7, from cerebral hæmorrhage, Mr. Benjamin Sawyer, aged fifty-seven. Mr. Sawyer had for thirty-six years been the trusted assistant and friend of Mr. John Stainer and his son, Mr. John W. Stainer. He leaves a widow, a daughter, and a son.

**SHAW.**—At Vernon House, Queen's Parade, Cleethorpes, on January 27, Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. John Shaw, chemist and druggist, late of Oldham, aged sixty-three.

**THOMAS.**—On February 6, at Cwnrig Cottage, Mili Street, Aberdare, Mr. Wm. Thomas, retired chemist, aged seventy-seven.

**VINCENT.**—At 11 The Parade, Truro, on February 4, Mr. Oliver Vincent, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-nine.

**WATKINS.**—At Woolwich, London, S.E., on January 29, Mr. William Richards Watkins, chemist and druggist, aged forty-seven.

**PROFESSOR J. WALKER, D.Sc., F.R.S.,** has been appointed President of the Chemistry Section for the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Portsmouth this year, under the presidency of Sir William Ramsay, F.R.S.

## WILLS PROVEN.

**MR. WALTER EDWARD PAIN, 13 Sidney Street, Cambridge,** chemist, optician, and scientific-instrument maker, who died on December 25, 1910, left estate of the gross value of 20,500*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, of which the net personalty has been sworn at 16,557*l.* 13*s.* Probate has been granted to his sons Mr. Percy Pain, chemist, the Rev. Harold Pain, and Mr. George Stace, draper all of Cambridge. The testator left 100*l.* free of duty, to provide a fire-proof safe for the documents belonging to Holy Trinity Church, Cambridge. He left his household and personal effects and the right of residence for life in 13 Sidney Street, Cambridge, to his wife, Mrs. Mary Ann Pain, and, subject to her user, the said premises and all the effects of his business as a chemist and optician (but not book-debts) equally between his children Emily Pain, Jessie Pain, Sydney Welsford Pain, and Percy Pain. He left 2,000*l.* to each of his children Ada, Alice, and Harold, 700*l.* to each of his children Emily, Jessie, and Sydney, 300*l.* and premises, 15 Humberstone Road, Chesterton, Cambs., to his son Percy, and the residue of his property to his wife, Mrs. Mary Ann Pain, absolutely.

**SIR PETER SPOKES, 25 Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.,** chairman of Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., and a director of the National Provident Institution, formerly in business in Reading as a chemist, and Mayor of that borough in 1869, who died on December 17 last, aged eighty, left estate of the gross value of 46,121*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, of which the net personalty has been sworn at 37,704*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* Probate of his will, dated June 26, 1906, with a codicil of July 20, 1909, has been granted to his sons, Mr. Peter Sidney Spokes, M.R.C.S., of 4 Portland Place, W., and Mr. Arthur Hewett Spokes, Recorder of Reading, of 5 Pump Court, Temple, E.C., and his daughters, the Misses Mary Elizabeth Spokes and Margarette Spokes, both of 25 Chester Terrace, N.W. The beneficiaries are his wife, Dame Rebecca Sarah Spokes, and his sons and daughters, daughter-in-law, and other immediate relatives.

## PERSONALITIES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

**MR. HENRY A. POTTER, Ph.C. (Messrs. Potter & Clarke, Ltd.),** has been elected Vice-Commodore of the Nore Yacht Club.

**MR. T. B. CORNFOT, chemist and druggist, 25A Mortimer Street, Herne Bay,** has been re-appointed honorary optician to the Herne Bay Cottage Hospital.

**MR. JOSEPH INGALL, chemist and druggist, High Street, Ashford, Kent,** has been re-appointed a Governor of the Grammar School by the local urban district council.

**MR. F. E. EVANS, chemist and druggist, The Cross, Lymington, near Warrington,** has been re-elected President of the Lymington Tradesmen's Association for the third year in succession.

AMONG those who were received by the Prime Minister and Mrs. Asquith at the official residence on Saturday evening, February 4, were Mr. and Mrs. Glyn-Jones, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lamond Howie, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. W. Idris, and Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Rowsell (Exeter).

**MR. ROBERT W. BOWER, of Bowers Bros., chemists' printers, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.,** presided over a gathering of upwards of two thousand persons held at the King's Hall, London Road, S.E., on February 1. The occasion was the presentation of a two-handled silver loving-cup to Lord Southwark by his old constituents.

**MESSRS. ZIEGELE, SCHNEIDT & Co.** ask us to correct a misstatement in the obituary notice of the late Mr. G. A. Ziegele. It was in 1854 (not 1859) that he came to London to enter into the service of G. H. & J. F. Wulff, and about 1861, he, together with the late Mr. H. C. Schneidt, left the firm, Mr. Ziegele joining C. Albißer & Co., which ultimately became Albißer, Ziegele & Co., while Mr. Schneidt commenced business on his own account. When Mr. Schneidt died, Albißer, Ziegele & Co., took over the business, and carried it on separately from 1878 to 1892, and in the latter year the amalgamation of both firms took place under the style of Ziegele, Schneidt & Co. Mr. Albißer's interest in both firms ceased on his retirement in 1885, at which period Mr. Alfred Ziegele was admitted a partner, Mr. Otto Ziegele being admitted in 1892.



## Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

### Evening Meeting.

THE fourth evening meeting of the session was held at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on February 7. Mr. C. B. Allen presided over an audience which consisted chiefly of students of the School of Pharmacy. Among the others present were Mr. F. A. Rogers and Mr. E. White (Councillors), Mr. R. Bremridge (Secretary), Mr. Quarrell (Solicitor), Professor H. G. Greenish, Mr. E. M. Holmes (Curator), Dr. W. H. Martindale, and Messrs. C. T. Allen, R. R. Bennett, J. O. Braithwaite, H. Deane, H. Finemore, H. C. T. Gardner, A. W. Gerrard, F. W. Gulliver, E. F. Harrison, C. A. Hill, J. A. Jennings, E. W. Lucas, and J. C. Umney.

### ATOMIC WEIGHTS UNIFORMITY.

The Chairman regretted that the President (Mr. J. F. Harrington) was too unwell to be present, and called upon Dr. W. H. Martindale to read a paper on atomic weights.

Dr. MARTINDALE said that the atomic weights employed in the various Pharmacopœias vary considerably, especially in regard to the second and third place of decimals. He presented a compilation of the atomic weights of the following Pharmacopœias: B.P. 1898; P.G. 1910, P. Gall., P. Helv., P. Hung., P. Ned., F. Espan., U. S. P., contrasting these with the International Atomic Weights as corrected for 1911. Some of the variations—*e.g.*, As., Bi., Br., I., Li., Ag.—are very marked and not accounted for by the different standards of O. and H. adopted. Dr. Martindale then stated that the International Atomic Weights are subject to considerable variation from year to year, and he suggested that a series of rounded-off figures should be adopted in the new British Pharmacopœia, such as those of the French Codex. Such a series of rounded-off atomic weights would be a great boon, and sufficiently accurate for ordinary calculations. If a series of rounded-off atomic weights could be arranged by international agreement, the boon would be greater, and the figures could be adopted by the various Pharmacopœias as these works are revised.

The CHAIRMAN thought this suggestion a good way of getting over the present anomalies, but much discussion would be required before the figures could be agreed upon.

Mr. R. R. BENNETT agreed with Dr. Martindale's suggestion.

### THE ACTION OF DRUGS.

The next paper, by Dr. W. E. DIXON, was entitled "The Codex and the Medical Profession," and, as the author explained, was an attempt to show the advantages which the "British Pharmaceutical Codex" offers to medical men. He said that the British Pharmacopœia only attempts to fix a standard for remedies, but does not vouch for the therapeutic usefulness of the preparations. The Codex does this, and includes also many of the preparations from the German and United States Pharmacopœias. No part of medicine is so trammelled with contradictory statements as therapeutics, but before statements are put in the Codex they are subject to critical examination, so as to obtain reliable information. Dr. Dixon then referred to the difficulties which medical men experience in obtaining information regarding some remedies.

### THE NEXT CODEX.

Mr. W. J. U. WOOLCOCK followed with a paper entitled "The Codex and Pharmacy," to show what the book has done for pharmacy. He reiterated at some length the steps that led to the publication of the work, and said that, although it has met with a considerable amount of criticism, the committee welcome it whatever the motive of the criticism may have been. The last volume was submitted as a basis and with the idea that the Codex could be utilised as a public testing-ground for new remedies which could find a place in the new Pharmacopœia. He next touched upon the question of standards, and then mentioned in what respect the new edition will differ from

the former volume. It will be divided into two parts—the first containing the monographs of drugs with an indication of the preparations of each drug, this part being especially intended for medical men; while the second part will contain the formulæ which will be in Imperial weights and measures, as well as the centesimal system. Attention was called to some samples of preparations of the Codex which will be included, such as pearl-coated pills, extemporaneously prepared.

### THE DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN having invited discussion,

Mr. I. P. BEDDOES, F.R.C.S., said nothing had been said about the question of copyright or the relation between the Codex and the General Medical Council.

The CHAIRMAN said all the proofs are approved by the General Medical Council.

Mr. BEDDOES, continuing, said that last March, before the Therapeutical Society, Dr. Dixon praised the Codex to a certain extent, and he (the speaker) called attention to the facts of the case to show why the publication of the Codex has been detrimental both to the prescriber and dispenser. Dr. Dixon had made practically no reply to his charges. It is entirely a matter of opinion whether it is prudent to put in much about the action of drugs, but the inconvenience of the Codex is that the whole is so mixed up with the British Pharmacopœia that it is impossible to decipher what is new. The line to adopt would be rather that of the American Medical Association, who publish lists of new and non-official preparations. He regarded coated pills as bad in most cases, and was always careful to indicate that the calomel pills he prescribed should be uncoated. The copyright matter to which he had referred was of considerable importance, because the Pharmacopœia is a book for prescribers, dispensers, and students, and such a book as the Codex vastly increases the labour of teachers and students. Mr. Beddoes then proceeded to read the minute of the General Medical Council (*C. & D.*, June 6, 1908, p. 866) in regard to the infringement by the Pharmaceutical Society of the copyright of the Pharmacopœia, when

The CHAIRMAN interrupted with the remark that, while desirous of allowing the speaker as much latitude as possible, he thought the question of copyright was one which would settle itself in law.

Mr. BEDDOES, continuing, said that he desired that the Codex should be so prepared as to be useful as a book of reference, and then referred to the confusion which is caused by coining new names for substances. These may be convenient for the dispenser, but are not so for the prescriber. He proceeded to quote from Dr. Dixon's lecture before the Therapeutical Society, where this practice was defended; but although Mr. Beddoes gave the reference, Dr. Dixon said he did not recognise the quotation. The speaker added that such names as "oculenta" are confusing, and submitted that the next edition should be less perplexing in this respect.

Mr. GERRARD, after saying how gratifying it was to have Æsculapius shaking hands with Galen, said the British Pharmacopœia is not quite so perfect as it might be. This is because pharmacists have not a proper representation in the preparation of that book. He would like to see the Pharmacopœia produced at the joint instigation of the General Medical Council and the Pharmaceutical Society. The only medical part of the Pharmacopœia consists in the selection of the remedies to be included and to fix the doses; the rest is the work of pharmacists, who have as a matter of fact done all the work in the past. He hoped the time would come when pharmacists would have proper representation in the preparation of the British Pharmacopœia. He proceeded to say that medical men do not find much use for the Pharmacopœia after their student days; they rely chiefly on the "Extra Pharmacopœia" and "Squire's Companion."

Mr. C. T. ALLEN, defending pearl-coated pills, said that a series of experiments he had made convinced him that there is little difference in regard to solubility between gelatin, sandarac-varnish, pearl-coating, and silver as coverings for pills. If kept in one per cent. hydrochloric acid at the same temperature there is very little difference in the time it takes for the coating to rupture.

Mr. BULLEN suggested that the Codex might be issued in two volumes.

Mr. WRIGHT asked that if, as is stated, the Codex is the successor of Gray's "Supplement," it is intended to include the herbal portion of that work, which he had found the most useful part.

Dr. DIXON, in reply, said that he only incidentally mentioned the Codex in a paper before the Royal Society of Medicine last year in connection with the inconvenience of having several names for one substance. It is a great disadvantage to the pharmacist to have the same preparation under several names. In regard to the inclusion of prescribing notes in the Codex, he said that the prescriber and dispenser are so closely associated that it is difficult to get a text-book that does not include both subjects. He held that it is a pity that dispensing and prescribing should be so closely associated together, and this is not the fault of the pharmacist alone. If it is wrong for pharmacists to prescribe, it is equally wrong for a medical man to make up a complicated prescription.

Mr. WOOLCOCK also replied. He said it is not intended to issue the work in two volumes, and only to include in the new edition such herbal remedies as are in general use.

A vote of thanks was then given to Dr. Martindale, Dr. Dixon, and Mr. Woolcock, and the meeting adjourned for refreshments in the Examination Hall.

## WINTER SESSION.

### Association Presidents.

THE Thames Valley Pharmacists' Association is a comparative youngster among extra-metropolitan chemists' organisations, but it makes up in energy and vigour what it lacks in age—it is approaching its eighth birthday. This year's President is Mr. Howell Edwin Clement, of High Street, Hampton Hill, where he has been in business for eighteen years. Mr. Clement first saw the light at Swansea, and after his education at the Grammar School there, he entered a solicitor's office and had two years' experience of law before he was apprenticed as a chemist to his half-brother, the late Mr. E. O. Jones, Plymouth. His apprenticeship over, Mr. Clement got further experience in Brighton and London suburbs before entering Dr. Muter's school and passing the Minor examination in July 1892. In the same year he went to Hampton Hill. When the Thames Valley Association was founded he joined it, and has taken so keen an interest in its affairs that he became a man marked for high office. As President he is not disappointing his fellow-members.



MR. H. E. CLEMENT.

### Brief Records.

**Irish Chemists' Assistants' Association.**—A meeting of the members of the Dublin centre was held at 12 Harcourt Street on February 3, Mr. M. O'Donnell, Ph.C. (Vice-President), in the chair. It was decided to hold the annual dinner on February 17, and a committee was formed to make the necessary arrangements. A smoking-concert was afterwards held.

**Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association.**—The monthly meeting of this Association was held at 156 King Street on February 2. The President (Mr. P. R. Hill) was in the chair, and there were also present Messrs. H. Palmer, J. S. Shearman, T. B. Male, W. G. Poll, T. J. Woodcock, H. E. Goddard, F. E. Whitfield, and A. E. Richmond. The business discussed was of a local character. It was decided to hold the annual dinner on March 9.

**N.U.A.P.**—The Birmingham branch met on Monday evening, February 6. The business discussed was (1) the constitution of the Union; (2) association with the Shop Assistants' Union; (3) nomination of Mr. J. B. Waldron for the Pharmaceutical Council; (4) the Shops Bill; and (5) delegates for the annual meeting in Liverpool on Good Friday. A social evening (whist and music) is arranged for March 8. Tickets (9d. each) to be obtained from Mr. F. Bentley, 221 Ladywood Road, Edgbaston.

**Croydon Pharmacists' Association.**—At a meeting held at the Greyhound Hotel, Croydon, on Wednesday evening, February 8, Mr. E. F. Harrison, B.Sc., read a paper on *The Outlook for Pharmacy*, which was followed by a lively discussion. Mr. H. Paget Matthews (President) conveyed the cordial thanks of the Association to Mr. Harrison. The social has been postponed until April.

**Nottingham Pharmaceutical Association.**—A meeting was held on Wednesday evening, February 8. Mr. F. Ross Sergeant (Vice-President) was in the chair, and Messrs. C. A. Bolton, A. Eberlin, W. Gill, A. Middleton, D. Ellis, W. Meakin, C. F. Carr, Reynolds, R. Widdowson, W. Smith, Lander, Messrs. Thos. Freeman and E. E. H. Turpin (Secretaries), and A. E. Beilby were also present. A discussion on *The Minor Examination Scheme* was opened by the Chairman, and in the course of it Mr. Middleton suggested that they should let the Society know that one of the strongest Associations in the country was absolutely opposed tooth and nail to the imposition of the proposed curriculum. Mr. Meakin eventually moved the following resolution:

"That considering the unsatisfactory condition of pharmacy, this Association is strongly of opinion that the imposition of a curriculum would be unjust and disastrous, and would result in vastly increasing the number of unqualified traders in drugs."

Mr. Gill seconded the resolution, which was carried, the Chairman's being the only hand held up against it.

**Bradford Chemists' Association.**—A meeting was held at the Royal Hotel on February 7, Mr. Marmaduke Firth (President) in the chair. The Hon. Secretary (Mr. R. T. Silson) reported the receipt of a letter from the Bolton Pharmacists' Association regarding the draft scheme relating to *The Minor Examination*. The letter asked that the members of the Bradford Association should give consideration to a resolution which the Bolton Association had passed, viz. "That it is desirable in the interests of Pharmacy students that Manchester be made a centre of examination for the whole of both the Intermediate and Final examinations, or (as a minimum) the written portion of each examination." As this Association has come to a decision on the whole question it was resolved to inform the Bolton Association accordingly. A letter was read from the Pharmaceutical Society thanking the Association for the full consideration it had given to the matter. A communication was received from the Bradford Chamber of Trade in regard to trading in retail goods which is largely carried on in local mills and workshops by employes. The Secretary was instructed to write to the Chamber to express the sympathy with any steps taken to eradicate the evil. A member stated that *Fenning's Powders* had been offered for sale recently at a chapel bazaar in the city. The members strongly deprecated such sale.

**Sunderland Pharmaceutical Association.**—A quarterly meeting was held at the Grand Hotel, Bridge Street, Sunderland, on Tuesday, January 24, Mr. W. Nimmo presiding. Alderman J. Harrison, Messrs. Randerson, C. Hodgson, R. C. Thurstield, J. G. Harrison, R. H. Bell, and A. H. M. Purse (Secretary) were also present. The principal business was the *Draft Scheme for Minor examination and Curriculum*.—Alderman Harrison explained the scheme and the reasons why the Society considered some alteration necessary. After a good discussion Mr. C. Hodgson moved—

"That this meeting approves of the Minor examination being divided into two independent examinations."

This was seconded by Mr. R. Anderson, and carried. Mr. R. C. Thurstield moved—

"That this meeting is in favour of the establishment of a curriculum."

Mr. R. H. Bell seconded this, and it was carried. A point was raised by Mr. Bell of the probable danger of the use of the Intermediate examination as a qualification or advertisement to the detriment of the fully qualified pharmacist. Alderman Harrison explained that the Intermediate examination conveyed no qualification, and after further discussion the following resolution was agreed to:

"That this meeting, while recognising the right of a person who has passed the Intermediate to use same for the purpose of obtaining a situation, recommends that steps should be taken to prevent the use of it as an advertisement in business to the detriment of those fully qualified."

Mr. Bell also proposed that the number of centres for examination should be increased. This was seconded by Mr. Anderson, and carried.

**Tunbridge Wells Association of Pharmacists.**—A meeting was held at 33 Mount Pleasant on January 31. Mr. W. A. Phillips (President) was in the chair, and Messrs. Hobbs, Chatterton, Godkin, Bishop, Gale, Harden, and Webb were also present. The meeting considered the *Report re Unqualified Practice*, and discussed the proposed scheme for the division of *The Minor Examination*. The first matter was thought to be the duty of the Pharmaceutical Council, and it was left to them to deal with. The Minor scheme met with general approval, provided that the standard of the examin-



ation is not lowered, and it was suggested that some business knowledge should be required from the candidates in the first part of the examination, such as elementary book-keeping. Also it should be definitely stated that a year at least must elapse between the two parts, else it might be possible for a candidate to take both parts with quite a short period of preparation, and so nullify the idea of a longer and more systematic course of study which is aimed at.

**Grouse-disease.**—The Friday evening discourse at the Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, London, W., on February 3 was by Mr. A. E. Shipley, Christ's College, Cambridge, the subject being the diseases of grouse, and especially that known as "Grouse-disease." It was stated that it is almost impossible to find a healthy grouse, as the birds are usually infested with parasites. There are eight different species of insect or mite living either among the feathers or on the skin of the bird, and about fifteen animal parasites living in the alimentary canal, the lungs, and other organs. One of the parasites, a coccidium, is the cause of disease in the chicks. This parasite penetrates the lining membrane of the gut and gradually destroys it, thereby setting up digestive troubles in the form of intestinal inflammation with acute diarrhoea. The second disease, which was responsible for grouse epizootics between 1905 and 1910, might be called strongylosis of the grouse, and is caused by the presence of a round worm—*Trichostrongylus pergracilis*. The worms appear to lead to a chronic inflammation of the caeca and to fibrosis, the bird wasting away and ultimately dying. There was, however, another factor in the case, for when the degree of infection exceeds 1,000 strongyli in each caecum there is no doubt a larger increase in the bacillus coli in the liver, lungs, and other organs. These bacilli do no harm while free in the alimentary canal, but when they reach other tissues of the body they undoubtedly serve to set up various disorders. "Grouse-disease" is always said to be at its worst in the spring months, to decline during the summer, and to recrudescence in a milder form in the autumn. Coccidiosis is undoubtedly a spring disease, but though it abates in the summer it does not recrudescence in autumn. Strongylosis, too, is most virulent in spring, and is also prevalent in autumn, but while further inquiry is wanted the view that it dies down in summer has at present little but negative evidence to support it. Mr. Shipley expressed the opinion that with regard to the prevention of disease a hopeful view can be taken. Intelligent management has already diminished, and in certain cases almost, if not quite, eliminated the danger of disease, and this without resort to outside aid or scientific advice.

### Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Association was held in Robert Gordon's Technical College on Wednesday, February 1. Mr. David Anderson (Vice-President) occupied the chair, presiding over a representative gathering of members. The Blue-book on Unqualified Practice was remitted to the Executive Committee. The Committee appointed by the last meeting submitted their report. This was generally approved of and steps arranged for having the report given effect to during the coming year.

**DIVISION OF THE MINOR EXAMINATION.**—Mr. Gilbert Simpson, Teacher of Pharmacy, Robert Gordon's Technical College, opened a discussion on this subject. In the course of his remarks Mr. Simpson said:

"Is a curriculum expedient? It will give the student something to do at a time when he usually does little in the way of study. It will give him a reason, other than sheer love of the work, for attending lectures on the subjects, and this particularly applies to evening students who are very irregular in their attendance. The fact that he registers another lecture or hour in practical work in connection with the curriculum will act as a deterrent preventing him from straying in these days of roller-rinks and cinematographs. It will afford no opportunity for procrastination, since he does not require to be twenty-one years of age when he passes the Intermediate.

"Does it raise the standard of examination? The only new introductions are the taking of melting and boiling points, and, neither being serious, we may state decidedly—it does not raise the standard so far as the subjects for study are concerned.

"How long will each course take? If we assume a "lecture" to be of one hour's duration we find the Intermediate course will occupy 500 hours, the Final 410 hours. In Robert Gordon's Technical College the evening classes in pharmaceutical subjects take up about 140 hours per session. A three months' day-course occupies 420 hours. If no time-limit is set by the Council it is obvious that one evening session and a three months' day-course could be made to cover the curriculum for the Intermediate, and a three months' day-course alone to cover the curriculum for the Final.

Will it cost the student more financially? So far as fees for tuition are concerned, I do not think it will, especially since one would expect the percentage of failures to diminish. As things now are, most students require and take six months' day-classes, some require more, and many have had evening classes previously.

Will the more searching examination involving two days (two each for Intermediate and Final) be an advantage to candidates and to the craft? It is generally admitted that the present second day's oral examination is unsatisfactory. It is scarcely in reason to expect a candidate to keep a clear head while being examined *visà voce* in chemistry, physics, botany, pharmacy, materia medica, prescription-reading, and posology in the short time available; and it is hardly possible for an examiner to decide accurately under such hurried conditions.

A discussion followed, after which it was agreed to remit the matter to the Executive, along with Mr. Gilbert Simpson, to draw up a report for submission to the next meeting of the Association. The Association is arranging to entertain to dinner Mr. J. F. Tocher, B.Sc., in recognition of the many services he has rendered to the Association, to local Pharmaceutical affairs, and to Pharmacy as a profession.

The dinner will be given in the Imperial Hotel, Aberdeen, on Wednesday, March 29.

## FESTIVITIES.

### A Golden Jubilee.

MR. EDWARD R. ALLEN has completed fifty years' connection with the business of Messrs. Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., Cowper Street, Finsbury, London, E.C., and to celebrate the event the whole of the employees at Cowper Street were on February 7 invited to dinner at Price's Restaurant. Those present numbered close on a hundred. Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Allen sat at the centre of the table, supported on each side by the oldest employees. After dinner and the toast of "The King," Mr. John Hobbs, the manager, proposed the toast of "The Firm." This was followed by a few speeches, Mr. Edward R. Allen giving a short *résumé* of the changes that have occurred at Cowper Street since he entered the business.



MR. E. R. ALLEN.

He explained how the cottages around were gradually absorbed and rebuilt to meet the requirements of increasing business. He dwelt upon the good feeling that had always existed between masters and men at Cowper Street. Mr. E. Watlock Allen followed, and mentioned that the event was of double interest to him, as it was his father's jubilee, and his own silver wedding so to speak, it being the occasion of his twenty-five years' connection with the firm. Mr. G. Stafford Allen, resident director at the Long Melford works, and Mr. Kenneth C. Allen also spoke. Before leaving the table, Mr. Edward R. Allen called on those who had seen long service with the firm, one claiming over sixty years, beating Mr. Allen's own record, and others ranged from forty years down to twenty years. A flashlight photograph was taken of the company before they went to an adjoining room, where a musical entertainment was given by a number of the employees. The most interesting event, however, was the presentation of a marble clock to Mr. Allen from the employees, which had been subscribed for by all, from the oldest to the youngest, and also the presentation of a silver-mounted umbrella to Mrs. Edward R. Allen. The presentation came as a surprise to the firm, the secret having been well kept. Mr. Allen acknowledged the presentation in a few words, expressing his appreciation of the kind thought which had prompted the gifts.

### Halifax Dinner.

THE Halifax Chemists' Association held its annual dinner at the Old Cock Hotel on February 2. Mr. W. R. Fielding (the President) was in the chair, supported by Messrs. W. R. Black, B. C. Hodgson, and H. K. Woodward (Vice-Presidents), J. Swire (Treasurer), R. V. Sutcliffe (Secretary), C. Fielding, Gibson Dixon, H. C. Brierley, W. S. Thompson, J. A. Sutcliffe, W. Lumb, H. Hebden, J. W. Tiffany, P. W. Swire, G. M. Cobb, L. Chambers, F. P. Sargeant (Leeds), S. Stephens (Huddersfield), T. Davies (Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.), F. J. Bray (Wyleys, Ltd.), and G. J. R. Parkes (The British Drug Houses Ltd.). After an excellent dinner, Mr. B. C. Hodgson proposed the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society." He referred to the election of Mr. Glyn-Jones to Parliament, and said his presence there would have a certain amount of influence for the good of chemists. Mr. W. R. Black responded. Mr. C. Fielding proposed "Kindred Local Associations," and, referring to the education question, said a

#### COMPULSORY CURRICULUM

must come—ought to come. ("No, no," and "Hear, hear.") The man who said it ought not had not sufficiently studied the question from his own standard, from the stability of his calling. It was absolutely necessary that some hall-mark should be established. If the education of the pharmacist goes down, all will suffer in consequence. Mr. F. P. Sargeant and Mr. Stephens replied, the latter expressing the hope that when the curriculum question has been discussed by local Associations and by the heads of schools a scheme will be evolved that will be for the betterment of the students sent up for examination. Mr. F. P. Sargeant, proposing "The Halifax Chemists' Association," said the question of an enforced curriculum has become more practicable than it has been for many years. Alluding to allegations of "cramping," he would not say that cramming does not take place at private schools or at any other educational institution. There is quite as much cramming for the examination of the Conjoint Board as there is for the Minor examination. The low percentage of passes in the Minor has nothing to do with the system of education. If, when the curriculum comes into force, anyone expects a 90-per-cent. pass-list, he would be disappointed. It was his conviction that in any ideal system of pharmaceutical education the private school has no place, and if they must look to an ideal system of pharmaceutical education, they must look to a system which should exclude private tuition altogether. The pharmacist at the present time has more educational burdens than any other class of the community. The medical man is educated at the university, which draws huge grants from the Government, town councils, and county councils. To those all contribute, and they ought to get the same benefit. It ought not to be a question with educational bodies as to whether pharmaceutical classes would or would not pay: as citizens, taxpayers, and ratepayers they should demand facilities for pharmaceutical education where there are facilities for education in other professions. So far as he could see, the scheme already brought forward is as good a scheme as could be introduced, if a curriculum is necessary. He would not go so far as to say that a curriculum is not necessary. An enforced curriculum would mean that men would have to spend not more time but more deliberation over their work. The curriculum in nearly 50 per cent. of cases would not increase the time a man already spends in preparing for the Minor examination. It would not increase the cost, but it would increase the efficiency. The scheme has his approval absolutely, and the sooner it becomes a by-law of the Society, the better it will be. When such a scheme comes into operation the status of the pharmacist will be improved. He will be able to point to what he cannot point to now—a definite, regulated course of study under thoroughly qualified and competent teachers—and that in itself will be valuable. Mr. P. W. Swire responded. Mr. J. W. Tiffany proposed the toast of "The President," which was replied to by Mr. W. R. Fielding. The last toast was that of "The Town and Trade of Halifax," proposed by Mr. F. J. Bray, to which Mr. H. C. Brierley replied.

During the evening songs were given by Messrs. Gibson Dixon, W. S. Thompson, G. J. R. Parkes, W. Bottomley, H. Dale, and Hampson, and Mr. J. W. Tiffany and Mr. F. Thompson recited.

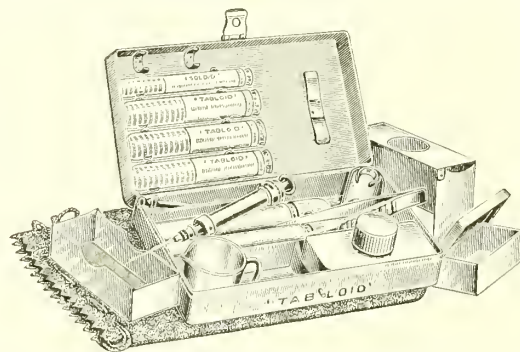
### Boots' Dinner at Nottingham.

THE departmental managers in the employ of Messrs. Boots, Ltd., in the Nottingham district dined together at the Mikado Café, Nottingham, on February 1. Mr. John Boot presided, and among those present were Messrs. Albert Thompson, A. L. Milne, E. S. Waring, James Aspdon, T. S. Ratcliffe, John Foad, J. O. Teale, F. Burrows (Ilkeston), T. B. Holthouse, G. Budden, T. B. Potter, and W. Kerridge and C. E. Reynolds (Secretaries). Mr. Burrows proposed the toast of "The Firm," and said they would have noticed in

that week's CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST a very interesting article on "Boots from the Inside." "That paper is well worth reading by those who were outside. But there is one piece of philosophy near the end where the writer said he had failed to discover any real secret in Boots' methods which accounted for its being so successful a firm. As a matter of fact there are no secrets for anything that is successful, it is simply hard and continuous work that makes for business success. The young men entering the service of the company soon found that there is something more in the world than the Minor qualification." Mr. John Boot responded in the absence of Sir Jesse Boot, who was unable to venture out that evening, and, after referring to the alterations in the premises, said that the question of establishing institutes for the men had not been dropped. Mr. Boot also said his father was anxious that as many of the employees as possible should join the Territorial Army. Other toasts followed, these being interspersed with music and recitations.

### TRADE NOTES.

**QUININE INJECTION CASE.**—Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., London, have introduced a special pocket-case, made of nickel-plated metal, containing the materials and implements for hypodermic injection of quinine—viz., a 20-minim all-metal syringe with needles, "tabloid" hypodermic quinine bihydrochloride, forceps, "soloid" corrosive



sublimate for sterilising the skin, a sterilising cup and tray, a spirit-lamp and a matchbox. The compactness of the case and its contents is shown in the accompanying engraving. It is likely to be in demand in hot climates especially, since the injections are required in certain cases of malaria and allied diseases.

**BOURJOIS' "CORONATION OFFER."**—Full particulars regarding the offer made by Messrs. Bourjois et Cie., through their agents, Messrs. Henry C. Quelch & Co., 4 Ludgate Square, London, E.C. (about which we gave a hint in our Winter Issue), will be found in our advertisement-pages. This offer is being made to introduce several new Bourjois powders and perfumes and to every chemist who sends an order to the amount specified in the advertisement, and who agrees to show the goods in his window for not less than two weeks, three guineas will be given; while, if 300 chemists compete, a prize of 20*l.* is offered for the best-dressed window, 10*l.* for the second, and twenty consolation prizes of 1*l.* each. The feature of the offer is that the bulk of the goods is already in every-day demand with the public, and forms part of the regular stock of the pharmacist, while some of the new perfumes are being advertised in the high-class ladies' journals. The new assorted powders, of which there are five, include "La Poudre de Lisette" and "Poudre Senteurs de Violette," which are got up in a superior and dainty style in various delicate colourings, some of the designs in rose-pink on the boxes depicting the French "Empire" period. The above named retail at 1*s.* 7*d.*, showing a profit of 7*d.* The perfumes, of which there are also five distinct varieties, represent the choicest French extracts in 1½-oz. stoppered bottles with richly embossed labels, the order for which includes 1½ dozen free sample bottles. The Bourjois specialties are on the P.A.T.A. list, and the prices at which they are retailed show an excellent profit, so the firm anticipate that a large number of chemists will take advantage of this generous offer.



## TRADE REPORT AND MARKET REVIEW.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

### 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., February 9.

Owing to the dispute in the printing business we are going to press earlier than usual, and our report of the drug-auctions on Thursday will be found in the Coloured Supplement.

IT is many months ago since we have been able to record such an unusually large number of leading drugs and chemicals on the upward trend, and especially is this the case with regard to Far Eastern produce in which "boom" conditions have prevailed, one advance having rapidly succeeded another until at the close prices in one or two instances have soared extravagantly. Particularly is this the case with menthol and peppermint oil, the former reaching over 15s. per lb. on Tuesday, cables intimating that stocks in Japan are practically exhausted. As regards oil, similar "wild" conditions have prevailed.

#### CAMPHOR.

In the absence of offers of crude camphor, the price of English refined bells advanced twice since our last, making the official rates 3*d.* higher within a fortnight, and, as might be imagined, no contract business is being undertaken. Japanese refined has shown considerable activity at several pence advance for slabs and various sized tablets, and Chinese crude is much dearer.

#### CARBOLIC ACID.

Carbolic acid has met an enormous demand of an international character owing to the plague in Manchuria, and considerable quantities have been shipped to China, Japan, and Russia by British, German, and American exporters. Prices, which were extremely low, have advanced fully 70 per cent., and sellers are now reserved, with a scarcity of crystals for immediate delivery. Previously the market had been inactive for many months past, and consequently the tendency of makers was to restrict production, but it is anticipated that the works will now "speed up."

#### QUICKSILVER.

The fact that the Baron raised the price of quicksilver by 10s. per bottle on Friday last, after doing a good business at 8*l.*, left the mercurial makers no alternative but to raise prices by 1*d.*, as foreshadowed in our previous issue.

#### CODEINE AND MORPHINE.

Codeine has been advanced by 10*d.* per oz., and morphine is fully 4*d.* higher owing to the further advance in opium.

#### VARIA.

Bromides are firm, makers being unable to book forward contracts. Business in drugs generally has been "overshadowed" by the menthol and peppermint oil markets. Cod-liver oil is rising, the catch being backward, with higher prices asked. Shellac is lower and turpentine dearer. Linseed oil is an excited market.

The following table shows the principal alterations in prices, apart from drug-auctions:

Higher	Firmer	Lower
Buchu oil	Copper Sulphate	Gamboge
Camphor	Sassafras oil	Ginger
Carbolic acid	Valerian-root	(Cochin)
Codeine	Veratrina	
Lemon oil		
Menthol		
Mercurials		
Morphine		
Opium		
Peppermint oil		
Turpentine		

### Cablegrams.

NEW YORK, February 2:—Business in drugs is dull. Opium has advanced 10c. per lb. to \$4.90 for druggists' in single cases. Peppermint oil is advancing, and is 20c. per lb. higher at \$2.65 for tin oil. Jalap is 1c. lower at 22c. Hydrastis (golden seal) is firm at \$2.75. Short-broad buchu is quoted at \$1. being steady. Menthol has advanced 15c. to \$3.90 per lb. Cartagena ipecacuanha is firm at \$2 per lb. Podophyllum-root (mandrake) is steady at 6½c. per lb., and sassafras oil is dearer at 85c. per lb.

SMYRNA, February 1:—Buyers of opium are coming forward freely, and speculators are also active. The frost continues with increasing severity.

SMYRNA, February 7:—The opium market is still very strong in consequence of the frost continuing. The extent of damage to the poppy-plant is unknown, but believed to be serious, and the market is rising rapidly; now 14s. 6*d.* to 15s. 6*d.* per lb.

### London Markets.

AGAR-AGAR, like other Japanese produce, shows a firmer tendency, 1s. 10*d.* to 1s. 10½*d.* per lb. being asked for No. 1 Kobe strip.

AMERICAN DRUGS.—The following are a few current quotations for American barks, roots, etc.: *Barks*—Bayberry, 28s. per cwt.; black haw of root, 1s. to 1s. 3*d.* per lb.; sassafras, 8*d.* per lb.; wild cherry, 3½*d.* to 5½*d.*; witch-hazel, 2¾*d.* per lb., all c.i.f. terms to arrive. *Euonymus* 1s. 9*d.*, and wahoo, 1s. 9*d.* net on the spot. *Herbs*—Lobelia, 4*d.* per lb. c.i.f. to arrive. *Leaves*—Damiana, 10*l.* to 1s. c.i.f. to arrive. *Roots*—Burdock, 4*d.*; elecampane, 6*d.* (market advancing); gelsemium, 3½*d.*; culvers, 6*d.*; mandrake, 30s. per cwt.; blood-root, 5¼*d.*; and serpentary, 1s. 9*d.* per lb., all c.i.f. to arrive.

ANISEED is firm at 25s. 6*d.* per cwt. for fair Russian.

ANTIMONY.—Crude Japanese on the spot is apparently scarce and firm, business having been done at from 15*l.* to 15*l.* 10s. per ton, and for February-March shipment from China 15*l.* 15s. has been paid, and sellers. In English regulus business has been done at up to 29*l.* spot. The proposed combination in antimony, to which we referred in detail a few weeks ago, has not yet materialised, owing to considerable opposition on the part of certain Continental (said to be Italian) and British interests. It is still possible, however, that the various parties may be able to adapt a "working" arrangement.

ARECA.—A parcel of ordinary bearded East African in auction was limited at 17s. 6*d.*, at which sales have been made privately.

BALSAM CANADA, in tins in cases, is offered at 2s. 8*d.* per lb. net on the spot.

BERGAMOT OIL.—In some quarters it is difficult to obtain firm offers, as more demand has been shown at primary sources for France and Germany, and buyers have paid the advance asked. Genuine 37 to 39 per cent. oil is quoted at from 15s. 10*d.* to 16s., and finest selected 38 to 40 per cent. at 16s. 3*d.* on the spot.

BROMIDES.—Makers continue to quote for prompt delivery only, no forward contracts being booked. The official price of potassium is 1s. 0½*d.* per lb. net, ammonium 1s. 4½*d.* net and sodium 1s. 3*d.* net in 1-cwt. lots.

BUCHU.—The *Briton* from Cape Town has brought 11 packages. Much higher prices are expected to be paid at the auction, the report of which will be found in our Coloured Supplement.

BUCHU OIL.—The English distillers have advanced their price by 4s per oz. to 12s.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE) is dearer, with sellers of China on the spot, which is comparatively scarce, at 180s. per cwt.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Since our last, the English refiners have advanced their prices on two occasions, by  $1\frac{1}{2}d.$  and  $\frac{1}{2}d.$  per lb. The quotation for bells is now 2s. 2d., and 1-cwt. lots 2s. 1d.; flowers 2s. 1d., 1-cwt. lots 2s., and tablets at the usual proportionate prices. The English refiners report that they are unable to book contracts at the above rates, merely selling small parcels for prompt delivery. In Japanese refined a good business has been done at higher rates, the spot sales including:  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. slabs at 1s. 8d. to 1s.  $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ , and 1-oz. tablets at 1s.  $8\frac{1}{2}d.$  to 1s. 9d.; to arrive, slabs have been sold for February-March shipments sold at 1s.  $8\frac{3}{4}d.$  to 1s. 9d., c.i.f., for 1-oz. 1s. 3d. to 1s.  $3\frac{3}{4}d.$  per lb., c.i.f.; subsequently January-March shipments sold at 1s.  $8\frac{3}{4}d.$  to 1s. 9d., c.i.f., for 1-oz. tablets, and 1s.  $8\frac{1}{2}d.$  for slabs. German bell camphor has been advanced twice, the closing quotation in 5-cwt. lots, for prompt delivery only and "without engagement," being 1s.  $11\frac{1}{2}d.$ , and flowers 1s.  $10\frac{1}{4}d.$  per lb.

CANARY-SEED is steady owing to high prices in Turkey; business has been done on the spot at 43s. to 44s. per quarter for ordinary Morocco, and 46s. to 47s. 6d. for good. Turkish has been sold at 47s.; the quotation for shipment is 48s. 6d. c.i.f. terms.

CARAWAY-SEED is quiet at 23s. to 24s. per cwt. for fair to good Dutch on the spot.

CARBOLIC ACID.—During the past fortnight the market has shown considerable animation owing to the outbreak of plague in Manchuria, and prices of all descriptions are much dearer in consequence. A quantity of large orders for crude, principally on foreign account, have been executed; but sellers are now reserved and much higher prices are asked. Indeed, several sellers have temporarily withdrawn from the market, and there is scarcity for prompt delivery. It is anticipated that the makers will now "speed up" production in order to meet the demand, which is of an international character. On Wednesday the quotation for 39° to 40° C. ordinary ice crystals was  $5\frac{1}{2}d.$  per lb., which price has been paid, and 34° to 35° C., 5d. per lb. Detached crystals (B.P.) are quoted 1d. per lb. more than the above, but the market has been so "mercurial" that definite quotations cannot be given. It may be added that for many months past extremely low prices had been ruling for carbolic acid—in fact they had reached such a point that some of the principal makers had decided to reduce their production. Should further large export orders be received, another advance may be expected.

CINCHONA.—The auction to be held at Amsterdam on February 23 will consist of 8,586 packages Ledgeriana and hybrid, also 789 cases and 1,053 bales Succirubra, making a total of 10,428 packages. The first-hand stock at Amsterdam on February 2, consisted of 5,535 packages Government and 20,243 packages private bark, or a total of 25,938 packages, these figures including the above 10,428 packages to be offered at auction. The total weight of the auction offerings is about 920,978 kilos. The shipments from Java to Europe during January 1911 amounted to 1,421,000 Amst. lb., against 1,167,000 Amst. lb., in 1910 and 1,021,000 Amst. lb. in 1909.

CITRIC ACID.—A dull and unaltered market at 1s.  $3\frac{3}{4}d.$  per lb. for either English or foreign.

COCA-LEAVES.—At the Amsterdam auction to be held on February 23, 495 packages, weighing 25,867 kilos., will be offered.

COD-LIVER OIL.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on February 6 that the weather continues stormy all over the Norwegian coast and the past week is also lost for the cod-fishing. The general report received to-day gives the following results:—

	1903.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Catch of cod (millions) ...	2	2.2	2.8	1.8
Yield of cod-liver oil (hect.) ...	2,500	2,050	2,260	1,160
Livers for "raw" oils „ ...	1,500	1,780	2,160	1,350

On the market very little business has been done, as buyers prefer to see a few days of regular fishing before operating,

and holders are unwilling to sell at the previous quotation of 114s. per barrel c.i.f. Bergen for finest non-congealing Lofoten oil. The export of cod-liver oil from Norway in January amounted to 2,350 barrels, against 2,500 barrels in 1910. In London the various prices quoted by agents range from 115s. to 118s. per barrel c.i.f., the latter for new oil, but practically nothing is available of the latter yet, and buyers prefer to look on.

A London advice reports that although no official news is to hand from Norway as regards new fishing, all reports which have come to hand are of an unfavourable nature. So far there is no catch in the Lofoten district owing to continuous stormy weather. Information as to quality varies; from most fishing-places it is stated that the fish are small and lean, livers not yielding more than 30 per cent. of oil. We believe stocks of really fine 1910 oil are very small. What is in the market is largely offered as best non-freezing on sample, which in colour and taste is not desirable.

CODEINE.—The makers advanced the price by 10d. per cz. on February 2, and now quote the pure crystals at 11s., muriate and sulphate at 10s. 2d., and the phosphate at 9s. 4d., per oz. net cash for small lots for prompt delivery, with the usual reduction of 3d. on 70-oz. lots for delivery within six months, with falling clause.

COPPER SULPHATE is firmer, ordinary Liverpool brands offering for February delivery at from 19l. 7s. 6d. to 19l. 10s. per ton.

CORIANDER-SEED is very slow of sale, but quotations are unchanged at 19s. per cwt. for common Morocco and 21s. to 22s. for good quality. Russian is offering at 16s. to 16s. 6d. per cwt.

CREAM OF TARTAR is firm at 102s. per cwt. for 98-per-cent., and 100s. for 95-per-cent. powder.

CUMIN-SEED is in little demand; Morocco is quoted 33s. and Malta 37s. per cwt.

FENUGREEK-SEED sells in retail lots at 8s. 3d. per cwt. for weathered Morocco; for good quality 10s. 6d. is asked.

GAMBIER.—Further small sales of cubes of middling quality have been made at 39s. per cwt. on the spot.

GINGER.—At auction 215 bags old crop washed rough Cochin sold without reserve at from 47s. 6d. to 48s.

GLYCERIN.—In the course of a circular issued by a firm of London merchants, it is pointed out that the upward movement is now arrested, and although there will be fluctuations in crude, it is anticipated that present prices of chemically pure as fixed by glycerin-distillers are not likely to vary for some time to come. The relative scarcity precludes the possibility of a serious decline; on the other hand, quotations have reached a level above which there apparently is a strong resistance to operate on the part of large buyers. During the past two years there have been repeated indications that supplies have overtaken the demand. The price of double-distilled chemically pure s.g. 1.260 B.P. remains at 112s. per cwt. in cases of two or four 56-lb. tins, with the usual reduction for quantity as fixed by the scale.

LEMON OIL.—An advice from Palermo dated January 28 reports that shipping requirements to cover previous blank sales for January delivery has caused more activity and a firmer tone. Buyers have readily paid full market rates, and prices have occasionally been forced up to secure what parcels were offered, while holders have naturally taken advantage of the situation. The market is therefore very firm, but its future course must entirely depend on the development of the pressings. Up to the present the pressings have been scanty, partly owing to delay in gathering and partly to the momentary conditions of the fresh-fruit market. It is hoped that the production will develop more favourably during the further course of the season. On Wednesday several agents received cables quoting from 4s. to 4s. 1d. and even 4s. 2d. c.i.f. in one instance.

LEMONGRASS OIL is quiet, with good Cochin offering at from  $3\frac{3}{4}d.$  to 4d. per oz. on the spot.

LINALOE OIL.—Really good linaloe oil is practically unobtainable either in London or Hamburg, the bulk of the stuff offering referring almost entirely to linaloe-seed oil, which buyers refuse to have; e.g., one parcel is offered in Hamburg having 26 per cent. of esters—an abnormal characteristic—and another parcel of several cwt. has been



rejected as consisting of linaloe seed oil. No offers have been made from Mexico since November, nothing of prime quality being available until the new crop, which is now being distilled.

LINSEED is very firm at 77s. 6d. to 80s. per quarter for fine quality.

LINSEED OIL shows a considerable advance with an active market, and on Wednesday prices advanced 10s., the closing price for spot pipes being 48s. 6d., and barrels 49s. (E.I. about 20s. extra.)

MENTHOL has been a rampant market, the excitement having put other produce in the background. Since our last report, a series of rapid advances has taken place, aggregating fully 2s. 6d. per lb. Before last week closed spot sales of Kobayashi were made at 13s. 3d., but since then one advance has succeeded another until Wednesday, when up to 15s. 3d. was paid, with 15s. 6d. asked for Kobayashi and up to 14s. 6d. for Suzuki. To arrive, the sales, all from second-hands, include Kobayashi for January-March shipment at 13s. to 15s. c.i.f.; but on Wednesday the market was somewhat irregular, 14s. 9d. c.i.f. being paid for Kobayashi, sellers asking 15s. c.i.f. at the close. A cable has been received by a London firm of importers stating that the stock of menthol in Japan is practically exhausted, and extravagant prices are quoted by importers—e.g., 26s. (i.e., 16s. 6d. for menthol and 9s. 6d. for oil). It is, of course, understood that at these high prices consumers are looking on and the business is largely of a professional character. For latest prices see Coloured Supplement.

MERCURIALS.—As a result of the 10s. per bottle advance in quicksilver, the makers of mercurials increased their prices by 1d. per lb. on Saturday last, and now quote as follows: White precipitate 3s. 4d., corrosive sublimate 2s. 8½d., calomel 3s. 0½d., red precipitate 3s. 4d., yellow oxide B.P. 3s. 6½d., and white sulphate 2s. 8½d. per lb. These are the list prices and for assorted lots below 2 cwt., the usual reduction being given on larger quantities.

MORPHINE is about 4d. per oz. dearer, the makers now quoting 7s. per oz. for hydrochloride in powder, with little available in second-hands at below this figure. We notice a shipment of 5,000 oz. morphia to Hong-Kong, this probably being the first declaration under the new rule referred to in our issue of January 14 (p. 57).

OPIUM.—Cables from Smyrna and Constantinople again indicate an advance owing to frosts, and in sympathy London prices are dearer all round, the spot quotation for good Turkey druggists' being from 14s. 6d. to 15s. per lb. (about 6d. higher) with small sales to consumers. These prices are somewhat below those ruling in primary markets, Smyrna quoting 14s. 10d. for 11½ per cent. Persian is a quiet market with buyers at 15s. spot and sellers at 16s.

Writing on January 27, a Smyrna correspondent reports that the only business transacted this week was twelve cases bought at full figures for speculation. Owing to the severe frosty weather all holders have received news from the interior to stop all sales at present figures of from 13s. to 14s. We cannot tell what damage has been done by frost, but whatever it is it must be considerable, for we have not experienced such cold weather for many years. Some holders talk of an advance to 16s. The arrivals to date amount to 4,289 cases, against 1,869 cases at the same period last year.

Another correspondent writes on January 28 that the sales amount to ten cases at 124 piastres, or 12s. 8d. c.i.f., for extra Karahissar. This rise is due to the rigorous temperature which has existed for some days and the rumours from the interior that the plants had been damaged. No damage can be seriously pointed to until the snow, which covers the plants, has melted.

ORANGE OIL is firmer, with a fair trade passing in primary markets.

ORRIS.—Business has been done in Mogador description at 32s. 6d., and for selected 35s. is asked.

PEPPERMINT OIL, like menthol, shows a series of advances. Since our last report, fair sales of American H.G.H. have been made up to from 13s. 6d. to 14s., with 14s. 3d. asked on Wednesday, and for forward shipment 14s. 3d. is quoted. The prices of Wayne County Oil have varied somewhat at from 11s. 9d. to 12s. 6d. per lb. In Japanese oil a large business has been done, practically all from second-hands. The spot sales include the various brands at from 6s. 9d. to 7s.; and to arrive, January-March

shipment has been sold at 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. c.i.f., closing buyers at 7s. 7½d. c.i.f. The list price of English has been advanced to 34s. per lb. net. For latest prices see Coloured Supplement.

QUICKSILVER.—On Friday the principal importer raised his price (as was foreshadowed in our last issue) by 10s. per bottle to 8l. 10s., after doing a good business at 8l. On Wednesday second-hands were quoting 8l. 6s. 6d., which has been paid.

QUININE.—Quotations remain unchanged, second-hand sellers of German sulphate in bulk quoting 6¾d., Amsterdam 6¾d., and Java 6¾d. to 6¼d. per oz. The landings in London during January amounted to 214,992 oz. and the deliveries to 47,440 oz., leaving a stock on January 31 of 3,854,928 oz., against 3,308,272 oz. in 1910.

SENEGA is quoted 1s. 9½d. per lb. net on the spot.

SHELLAC.—At auction second orange of poor quality sold at easier rates, good second orange and A C Garnet being from 2s. to 3s. per cwt. cheaper. Altogether 562 cases and 510 sold without reserve, the highest price paid being 98s. for pale lemon slightly matted. Privately the market for fair second orange is easier at 69s. spot.

SPIRITACETI.—English refined is quoted 1s. 1d. per lb. on the spot.

TARTARIC ACID remains firm at 1s. 2½d. per lb. from the English makers and 1s. 1d. for foreign.

TONKA BEANS.—Angostura are offered at 17s. per lb. net on the spot, and for June-July shipment from 9s. 6d. to 10s. c.i.f. is quoted, all available parcels for earlier shipment having been sold. Paras are neglected in view of the frequent arbitrations as to foxy quality, importers not being able to guarantee that the purchases will prove to be fair black quality.

TRAGACANTH.—A fair quantity of new is now landing, for which high prices are asked. Fine-flake druggists' is worth from 16l. to 16l. 5s. per cwt.

TURPENTINE has been excited, the market, with a good demand, having advanced to 60s. It is reported that a line of 2,000 barrels spot has been done at 60s. 3d.

VALERIAN-ROOT is firmer at 29s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. for Belgian.

### Manchester Chemical-market.

Reports regarding business in heavy chemicals continue favourable, and prices of all classes, especially caustic soda and bleaching powder, are well maintained. Sulphate of copper is in better demand and at from 20l. to 20l. 10s. per ton for best brands delivered Manchester. Brown acetate of lime is quiet at 6l. 7s. 6d. to 6l. 10s. per ton c.i.f. Arsenic is in improved demand, but prices still rule low. In coal-tar products, sulphate of ammonia is rather easier at 13l. 7s. 3d. to 13l. 8s. 6d. Carbolic acid and benzols firm at the advance. Creosote is unchanged. In sundries, caustic potash, 50 per cent. Be/ liquid electrolytic, in loan drums, is quoted at 11l. 5s. ex quay, Goole, net. Carbonate of potash meets with a brisk trade on the spot, and shipments are late. German is 16l. 10s. to 17l. f.o.b. Hamburg; Russian, 16l. 10s. to 17l. ex store Hull, Liverpool, or Manchester, all net cash. Farina, both in Holland and Germany, remains strong, but there appears to be a surplus in hands of merchants here, and this is having an adverse effect on the market. We have to report a quiet demand on the following level: superior German on spot, 11l. 12s. 6d. to 11l. 15s. ex store Manchester, and for shipment, 10l. 12s. 6d. to 10l. 15s. f.o.b. Stettin; superior Dutch, 11l. 10s. to 11l. 15s. f.o.r. Goole or Manchester, or 11l. f.a.s. Delft; "seconds," 9l. 17s. 6d. f.o.b. Harlingen, or 10l. 5s. f.o.r. Goole: all net cash. Formaldehyde preservative and disinfectant, in 1 cwt. basketted carboys or ½ cwt. oak barrels, 40 per cent. (volume), is 40s. per cwt. net weight, f.o.r. Manchester, packages free. Of Italian green olive oil soap, supplies are still very short, and all shipments for early arrival are spoken for; 55 to 58 per cent. in bars is quoted at 22l. 10s., and 60 to 62 per cent. in pieces, 2½ × 2½ × 1 at 25l. per ton ex store Liverpool, net cash shipping weights. All the cheap parcels of crude glycerin have been quickly snapped up, and we cannot now find any quantity of good 80 per cent. English below 70l. per ton. There are inquiries in the market for large lots as far forward as 1912, but we do not hear of actual business being arranged. Distilled remains quietly steady at late rates, neither buyers nor sellers displaying any activity. Greases are busier. Brown bone, 30s. 3d. to 30s. 6d.; white bone, 32s. 6d. to 33s.; marrowfat, 33s. 6d. to 34s.; brown and white shin not offering; all at makers' works or landing ports less 2½ per cent. Castor oil is scarce, although shortage not so acute as a fortnight ago.



Postal Address:  
C. & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.  
Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS LONDON."  
Telephone No.: BANK 852 (two lines).

### INFORMATION WANTED.

We would be obliged if any reader would inform us by post-card or telephone who are the makers or agents of the articles mentioned in the following inquiries received since our last issue:

- 194/24. "Semori" makers.
- 194/11. "Radium" corn-eure.
- 194/15. "Xyloidin": suppliers.
- 195/36. "Spiros," an asthma cure.
- 192/66. "Eghasalda": what is it?
- 194/10. "Wonder" feeder: makers.
- 196/71. "Sanax," a tonic medicine.
- 188/8. "Tarol" toilet-paper: makers.
- 185/32. "Society Corn Silk": makers.
- 193/63. "No Go" medium suspenders.
- 196/72. Ung. hyd. petrol (Alder Smith).
- 189/8. Harvey's "Gall Cure": makers.
- 145/43. "Bafach" insect-powder: supply.
- 192/47. "Antikito": address of suppliers.
- 189/1. London agents for Grubler, of Leipzig.
- 194/42. "Wesson" brand cottonseed oil in flasks.
- 194/9. "Vibro Life Vibrator": London agents.
- 195/320. "Alkas" water: address of proprietors.
- 195/33. Round peppermint lozenges, marked "R. U."
- 188/21. "Rex" Rheumatic Ring: makers or agents.
- 193/16. Scott's Altera Tonic Pills: address of makers.
- 189/69. English maker of or agents for Willard Bell's trusses.
- 186/24. "Peppermint Saville" (Austrian) and "Peppermint Lorient" (Prussian): makers.

### INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries regarding the following articles. The information will be repeated to any other inquirers who send to the Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

- "Anchor" tooth-brushes: makers (192/14).
- "Baumol" preparations: makers (193/63).
- "Bengee" turpentine: makers (191/34).
- Bone piteh: first-hand dealers (192/71).
- Celluloid boxes, etc.: makers (190/900).
- Chamberlain's liver and stomach tablets: makers and London supply (187/58).
- Chassaing's "Peptone": makers and London supply (187/410).
- Chiropodists' instruments: suppliers (192/55).
- Cinnamom tablets: makers (189/31).
- Clark's "Glycola": maker (187/40).
- Clift's insecticide: makers (188/18).
- Corrugated paper: makers (190/67).
- "Cremoline": makers (186/54).
- "Cristaline" ice-block: suppliers (191/44).
- David Rubber Co.'s selling agency (188/39).
- Decker's toilet preparations: supply (193/21).
- Drain-testers: suppliers (157/22).
- Embossed perfumery labels (in colours): printers (186/35).
- Foot's preparations (190/52).
- Formalets: makers (189/28).
- Formalin: makers (186/67).
- Glass-stoppered bottles with screw metal caps: suppliers (190/902).
- Granulated Mica: first-hand suppliers (193/44).
- Gre-Solvent: makers (192/60).
- "Hæmatogen": makers and agents (192/71).
- Harris's Tamarind Emulsion: maker (190/26).
- Hayman's Balsam of Horehound: proprietors (191/14).
- "Hot-o-Cold" flasks: supply (189/2).
- "Hottercold" flasks: suppliers (189/2).
- "Hypheno" hair-cream: makers (191/52).
- "Insectifuga": makers (192/47).
- Japanned tin boxes: actual makers (190/9).
- Jenner's toilet preparations: makers (194/20).
- Jules Vigo's specialties: proprietors (190/27).
- "Junon" hair preparation: makers (189/3).
- Kneading and mixing machines: makers (190/52).
- Lawes' disinfectant fluid and soap (192/53).
- Lecithin: actual makers (186/25).

- Lithographers, for labels (188/9).
- Loose-leaf ledgers: makers (186/11).
- Louis Feret's "Papier de Beauté": suppliers (190/32).
- Lowenthal's Serum: makers (194/13).
- Maltose: makers (187/41).
- Nutro-laetis: makers and London supply (189/670).
- "One-Day" Cold Cure tablets: makers (Swiss inquiry) (188/20).
- Pantopon: makers (186/10).
- Patent agents (179/46).
- "Pazo" ointment: makers (186/144).
- Perfumery labels, embossed in colours: French makers

## POISONING FATALITIES.

FOURTEEN deaths from poisoning have been reported during the week. Of these five were by misadventure.

**Ammonia.** according to a partial analysis by Dr. F. W. Chandler, of the Sheffield Royal Hospital, was contained in the bottle labelled "Hop-bitters," left lying about in the Market Hall at Sheffield, whose contents caused the death of a boy named Dunn (*C. & D.*, February 4, p. 177).

**Carbolic Acid** was taken for suicidal purposes by Louisa North (18), laundress, Notting Dale, London, and Mary Ann Davis (46), cook, Beekenhams, Kent.—Michael Riley (56), of Manchester, drank from a bottle containing carbolic acid in the belief that it contained beer. He died a few hours later.

**Hydrochloric Acid.**—Thomas Simmons (69), Queen's Street, Croydon, died in Croydon Infirmary an hour after swallowing a quantity of spirit of salt. He had been in ill-health for some time previously.

**Laudanum**-poisoning was responsible for the death of Thomas Brown, ironmonger, Dundee. A labourer, named Elijah Wilkinson (34), Attercliffe, Sheffield, picked up a bottle of liniment containing laudanum and swallowed a considerable quantity of the liquid. He died a few hours later.—The same poison caused the death of Robert Maxwell (56), Dalbeattie, Kirkcudbrightshire, who was in financial trouble.

**Morphine** taken in accidental overdose caused the death of Dr. Gerald G. Hodgson at Reigate.

**Opium.**—A verdict of death from misadventure was returned at the inquest at Jarrow on the seventeen-day-old child of John Graham, marine engineer. In the course of the evidence James C. Jennings said that he acted as dispenser to his father, Dr. W. M. Jennings, who prescribed a tablet of mercury with chalk for the infant. At the same time as he made up this prescription he filled another for eight opium pills to be given to an adult. When the messenger called for the child's medicine the pills were handed over by mistake, and the child died after one of the powdered pills had been given. The Coroner remarked that they could sympathise with Dr. Jennings and his son.

**Oxalic Acid** was used for self-destruction by Mary M. Cole (62), of Wandsworth.—At Rainsford, Ballymena, Annie Rainey, the daughter of a magistrate, died from oxalic acid poisoning. At the inquest Mrs. Margaret Sanderson, registered druggist, deposed that on February 1 a girl came into her husband's druggist's shop with a note for  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of oxalic acid. It was not necessary to sign for the acid, and she labelled the packet "Poison." A verdict of suicide during insanity was returned.

**Salt of Lemon.**—Clara Boyes (50), of Lower Wortley, died in the Leeds Infirmary from the effects of taking twopennyworth of lemon salt.

**Strychnine.**—At the resumed inquiry at St Pancras into the death of Thomas Boag (*C. & D.*, January 23, p. 105) Dr. Freyberger deposed that he had analysed the mixture supplied by Mr. C. W. Brumwell, Ph.C., and found that it contained about three-fourths to four-fifths of a grain—quite a legitimate amount—of strychnine. The cause of death was suffocation following convulsions due to strychnine. Mr. Brumwell, recalled, said he thought that the case required strychnine. He did not tell deceased that strychnine was being put into his medicine, because that was left entirely to his discretion. The Coroner (Mr. W. Schroder) pointed out that deceased had taken the medicine too quickly, and that one dose was much larger than that prescribed. The jury, in returning a verdict of death by misadventure, suggested that medicines supplied by chemists containing strychnine should be labelled to that effect.

**Sweet Spirit of Nitre.**—At Bolton, on February 7, the Deputy-Coroner inquired into the death of a man, a sufferer for years from heart-disease, who had taken sixpennyworth of sweet nitre in gruel. He was found dead on the following morning, according to medical evidence, from an overdose of sweet nitre.



## OBSERVATIONS & REFLECTIONS.

By Xrayser II.

### Sir Edward Evans

appears to attribute Mr. Glyn-Jones's success at least partly to his possessing a share of Welsh blood. I do not know how far Sir Edward was serious in making this suggestion, but we have heard a good deal lately upon the subject of the racial factor in human character, and it is an interesting inquiry to what extent a mixture of bloods does affect men's capacities. It would of course (as Sir Edward implied) be a mistake to regard the Welsh as entirely Celtic: Grant Allen affirmed that there is not a pure-blooded Celt in the whole Principality, and my experience of the Welsh, which is both extensive and intimate, is that they differ from one another in character even more than the English. They are very often keener and more pertinacious in business than the average Englishman, while on the other hand they are frequently more dreamy and unpractical. It has become almost a commonplace of literary criticism that the element of "natural magic" in English poetry is due to an infusion of the Celtic spirit, and the qualities which make for poetry are not usually regarded as helpful in business. There can, however, be no doubt that the popular opinion on this point is a mistaken one; a little imagination, a touch of fire—insight and ardour—are as necessary to real success in practical matters as in literature, and if these are in a special sense Celtic qualities Sir Edward Evans may be right. The difficulty that confronts us is the difference in character of the Welsh themselves of which I have spoken. They differ, indeed, no less in physical characteristics, in regard to which very many of them do not conform at all to the traditional Celtic type. Perhaps everything depends upon the proportion in which the different strains are blended. However this may be, there can be no doubt that in honouring Mr. Glyn-Jones we are honouring one who is in many respects a typical Welshman, and one who deserves all the success he has won; let us hope that he will infuse into pharmaceutical politics in Parliament as much "Celtic" vitality as his compatriot from Carnarvon has given to imperial questions.

### Marcus Curtius or Jonah?

There is always considerable sympathy (of a sort) for the unwilling victim of a miscalculation. When a man "dresses" for the part of Marcus Curtius and in a set oration loudly declares that in order to save the craft he is going to leap "almost at once" into the gaping chasm, it is decidedly awkward to be forthwith taken at his word and heaved overboard like a common or garden Jonah. Yet this is just what has happened to Mr. Edmund White. If he had really made up his mind to resign from the Committee of Reference he should have resigned before saying anything about it, and then given his reasons to his wondering comrades. But it looks as if he wanted not to resign, but simply to talk about it and frighten the Council to going down on their knees in public, as is commonly reported they have already done in private on another matter, and begging him not to upset the apple-cart. Unfortunately if this was the intention the scheme did not come off as rehearsed, the President, blunt, honest man that he is, failing to play up to the occasion. Mr. Harrington evidently believed that Mr. White had actually resigned, or is it possible that he was determined not to be caught napping a second time and welcomed the opportunity of getting rid of a militant member of the Codex party? Anyhow,

he expressed his polite regret with quite lively haste, and not one member even hinted that the resignation might be withdrawn or withheld. When an amateur sets out to act a little drama entirely on his own it is usually a toss-up what the result is going to be; and I am still trying to make up my mind whether in this case the play ended in tragedy or comedy, and whether the submerged victim is really a heroic Marcus Curtius or only a shivering Jonah.

### "Man's Fat Firmer"

is a quotation we may expect to see in the market reports if Dr. E. Holländer's treatment for emaciation "catches on." Human fat was used for this complaint, among others, in olden times, though not in the same way as by the Berlin practitioner. Culpeper and others recommend it for shrunken limbs, the method employed by them being one of inunction. Dr. Holländer appears to get the fat from living subjects; formerly it was obtained from the dead. An old medical writer (I have unfortunately mislaid the reference) refers somewhere to the rivalry in the supply of the commodity between the headsman and the apothecary; the former got it from his victims, the latter from goodness knows where. The headsman's was the cheapest; but the other was preferred because it was supplied in combination with spices and perfumery. If there is any extensive revival of the fat treatment, sufferers from obesity will no longer be compelled to a double waste of substance—money and adipose tissue both lost—but will (as the phrase goes) be able to carry their pigs to a better market. And these old remedies do really seem to be "looking up." A correspondent of "Notes and Queries" stated a week or two since that there is still a good demand in some of our southern counties for adders' fat as a cure for deafness, and I have myself had adders brought to me for sale for use in medicine.

### Fancy Names for Proprietary Articles

require, as the writer on "Toilet-preparations" said the other week, to be warily sought for; but if we are to infer from the saying of an older writer, "A good name is better than precious ointment," that the name is of more importance than the preparation, the search is worth undertaking. Robert Louis Stevenson attributed the success of a famous saline over its rival to the superiority of its title, and with the Preacher's dictum just quoted in my mind I am inclined to agree with him. A good fancy name is certainly the best of all, for it may be appropriate, euphonious, and distinctive, three desiderata of the first importance which can rarely be combined in any other name. Appropriateness does not mean that it should obviously indicate the nature or the purpose of the preparation; it is much better to suggest than to declare these, since by so doing we both excite curiosity and flatter the public. Euphony is essential to a good name. The old lady who was so much comforted by "that blessed word Mesopotamia" represents a large class, and a pleasant sound lingers longer in the ear than a harsh one; "all the charm of all the Muses often flowering in a lonely word"—the poet himself cannot go beyond that; it may be thought distinction enough to achieve it, but *distinctiveness* means a little more. To possess this our title must have a character of its own which makes confusion with another an impossibility. Such a character may, of course, be either a good or a bad one; to ensure its being good care must be taken that it includes the other qualities I have mentioned. The name will then show the wit of the proprietor as clearly as the preparation shows his pharmaceutical skill, thus giving him a double advantage. And as in choosing a name there are three things which ought to be particularly aimed at, so there are three which must carefully be avoided—vulgarity, jocularly, and over-fancifulness.

THE  
**'SANITAS-BACTOX'**  
(COAL TAR)  
**VAPORISER.**

1/3 EACH.

For Whooping Cough, Croup,  
Asthma, &c.

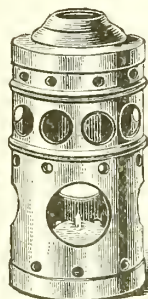
Meets the demand for a thoroughly  
efficient Vaporiser, at a reasonable  
price.

Protected price, 1/2 1/2

Prices to the Trade on application to

THE 'SANITAS' CO., LTD.

Locksley Street, Limehouse, London, E.



**JEWSBURY &  
BROWN'S**  
**ORIENTAL  
TOOTH PASTE**

**G. S. MUMFORD & SONS, FARRINGTON RD., LONDON, E.C.**

Finest <b>ARROWROOT</b>	1/ lb.	No 1 Finest Pure <b>FULLER'S EARTH</b> (Light Colour)	15/ cwt.
<b>BICARB. SODA</b>	15/ cwt.	Best Cleaned <b>LINSEED (TEA)</b>	30/ cwt.
Finest Extra Special <b>BORACIC ACID</b>	40/ cwt.	Finest Pure <b>LIQORICE JUICE</b>	10/ lb.
<b>POWDER, Finest</b>	31/ cwt.	Finest Compound <b>LIQORICE POWDER</b>	3 & 1/ lb.
No 1 Finest Pure <b>CRUSHED LINSEED</b>	30/ cwt.	<b>PUMICE POWDER</b>	35/ cwt.
No 2 Pure <b>CRUSHED LINSEED</b>	30/ cwt.	Extra Finest Levigated	
Best Cleaned <b>LINSEED</b>	11/6 cwt.	No 1 Finest Light Pure <b>PRECIP. CHALK</b>	25/ cwt.
<b>EPSOM SALTS, E.S.S.</b>	12/6	Finest Pure <b>STARCH POWDER</b>	22/ cwt.
Purified, Clean, and Dry		<b>TOILET POWDER</b>	32/ cwt.
Bottle, Medium Crystals		<b>OATMEAL, SPECIAL</b>	
<b>FLOWERS OF SUL-</b>	13/6 cwt	Finest Levigated <b>"WHITE EARTH"</b>	18/ cwt.
<b>PHUR, Finest English</b>	9/6	(Toilet purposes)	
Ditto, Foreign			
<b>FULLER'S EARTH</b>	1/2 & 6		
(In Dredgers)	5/6 1/2 22		

Carriage Paid to railway stations within 200 miles of London for allowance made for distances beyond. Terms, less 2 1/2 per cent. Cash or 1 month net.

**SARTOLIN**

New Remedy for CONSUMPTION & ASTHMA.

Write for Booklet, sent Post Free.

**SARTOLIN, LTD., 20 HIGH HOLBORN,**  
LONDON, W.C.

**S.V.M.**

**METHYLATED SPIRIT**  
Also RECTIFIED SPIRIT.

**S.V.R.**

**Jas. Burrough Ltd.** D.I. Cale Distillery, Hutton Road,  
LAMBETH, S.E.

**AN INCREASED TURNOVER.**

You are missing this if you do not handle

**HARRISON'S PREPARATIONS**

each of which means increased business, satisfied permanent customers, and a liberal protected profit.

Do you stock all the following? If not, you are neglecting a profitable source of income.

Harrison's Pomade, 4 1/2 d. & 9d.

Harrison's Hair Growth, 1/-

Harrison's Hair Colour

Restorer, 1/6

Harrison's Weed Killer.

Harrison's Rat Poison, 6d. & 1/-

Cimo-Bane Insect Killer,

3d., 6d. & 1/-

Full particulars with co-operative advertising scheme on application.

**HARRISON, Chemist, READING.**

**PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.**

There are many worrying difficulties to be overcome in connection with the Registration of Trade Marks and the grant of Letters Patent which members of the Retail and Wholesale Drug Trade can avoid by consulting an efficient agent, who would undertake all the trouble for an inclusive fee and obtain protection in the United Kingdom and abroad. Advice in the first instance free. Pamphlets gratis.

56 Ludgate Hill, London. **REGINALD W. BARKER.**

**FLETCHERS' FUR TINCTURES, INFUSIONS, AND SYRUPS.**

**CONCENTRATED**

Sole Proprietors:

FLETCHER, FLETCHER & CO., Ltd.  
London and Sydney.

**LIQUORS**

**Editorial Articles.**

**Methylated Spirit.**

ANXIETY is frequently shown by the Revenue authorities as to the application of the law and regulations governing the preparation, receipt, delivery, storage, sale, and use of methylated spirit, especially since industrial methylated spirit was sanctioned. Quite recently head officials have drawn the attention of their staff to the discriminating penalties imposed by the Spirits Act, 1880, for certain contraventions of the law relating to methylated spirit. For example, "supplying, removing, or receiving" in contravention of this Act entails a 50% penalty, but for "possessing" methylated spirit unlawfully obtained the penalty is 100%. Evidently the framers of this Act regarded the receiver as a greater sinner than the supplier. The receiver might be an innocent person, not knowing he was doing wrong; but the decision in Lord Advocate v. Thomson (1885) is to the effect that ignorance of the fact that the person from whom the spirit is obtained is not authorised to supply is no defence in law. In order to emphasise the greater guilt of a person illegally possessing methylated spirit, the Board of Customs and Excise have issued a new General Order embodying Sections 128 (1) and 129 (b) as follows:

"If any person supplies, removes, or receives methylated spirit in contravention of the Spirits Act, 1880, he shall for each offence incur a fine of 50%, and the spirit shall be forfeited; and if any person not being an authorised methylator has in his possession methylated spirit not obtained from a person authorised to supply it, he shall incur a fine of 100%, and the spirit shall be forfeited."

The Spirits Act, 1880, refers only to methylated spirit in general terms, and greater latitude in regard to denaturing was given in the Revenue Act of 1906. Following upon the latter the division of methylated spirit into two kinds, ordinary (mineralised) and industrial (un-



mineralised), necessitated some discrimination on this question of illegal possession. A retailer authorised to receive methylated spirit might inadvertently have the wrong kind sent to him or perhaps manoeuvre so as to get the purer "industrial" instead of the mineralised variety. Obviously the 100% penalty would fall equally upon the "unauthorised" and the "authorised" person, a punishment not fitting to the crime of the latter, hence the penalty was reduced to 50% for possessing unauthorised spirit. In all cases forfeiture of the article is a part of the punishment. The Revenue authorities have not taken this step without cause, and their hint will not be lost upon thoughtful retailers and users. Persons who handle methylated spirit cannot be too careful to comply strictly with the law and regulations, and in any case of doubt they should seek the advice of the Revenue authorities.

## Indian Foreign Trade in 1909-10.

THE overseas trade of India, as recorded in the annual Blue-book for the official year ending March 31, 1910, which has just been issued, marks in practically every respect a substantial advance upon the preceding year, though the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence (Mr. C. W. E. Cotton), who signs the report, believes that the period should be regarded rather as a year of further recuperation than of development. Regarded as a whole, the export trade was unusually active, particularly in the last four months of the year, and the high prices of wheat, cotton, and oilseeds not only directly benefited the cultivators but served to automatically replenish the stocks of gold in the country. In the matter of imports the record is somewhat unsatisfactory, as in all those lines which are regarded as indices of returning industrial activity the recovery has only been partial and incomplete. As regards the future in India, Mr. Cotton points out that the restoration of industrial activity which has been so conspicuously defective during the last three years can only be assured by a continuance of general agricultural prosperity. The total value of imports for the year was 102.99 millions sterling, as against 95.93 millions in the previous year, or 7.4 per cent. more, but the imports of merchandise again fell from 80.84 millions sterling to 78.04 millions, or 3.5 per cent. less. Amid the general shrinkage in imports it is satisfactory to note that the total value of chemicals and allied goods imported into India in 1909-10 increased to 536,400%, or 38,400% more. The increase was shared by sulphuric acid and soda compounds, a lower level of values stimulating the imports of the latter. Soda bicarbonate advanced from 26,000% to 32,000% and caustic soda from 48,700% to 52,700%, the increase being due to the growing demands of the soap and match factories; other sorts of soda compounds show a remarkable increase from 53,400% to 73,200%. Sulphuric acid rose from 61,099 cwt. to 74,440 cwt., but in the absence of any exact figures as to the indigenous output, this advance does not necessarily mean increased industrial activity. Sicily supplies the bulk of the sulphur for the acid factories, and the total imports for all purposes in 1909-10 amounted to 73,531 cwt. (25,000%), as compared with 68,582 cwt. (22,870%) in the previous year. Disinfectants rose from 20,200% to 21,200%. The total value of drugs and medicines imported advanced by 115,800%, or nearly 24 per cent. to 601,300%, which is the largest total previously recorded in any one year, excepting 1907-08, when the value attained 606,100%. Of this total 58 per cent. is represented by proprietary and patent medicines and "other sorts" of drugs and medi-

cines, of which values only are recorded in the accounts. The imports of camphor, mostly from Hong Kong and Japan, rose from 1,093,368 lb. to 1,457,918 lb., and the value from 77,400% to 100,800%, the advance being one of 364,550 lb. or 33.3 per cent. in quantity, and of 23,400%, or 30.3 per cent. in value, which is equivalent to a decline of 2.4 per cent. in specific value. The low prices account for the exceptionally large imports of refined slab camphor into Bombay. Quinine imports rose by nearly 50 per cent. to 1,921,792 oz., valued at 62,500%, the advance in value being one per cent. The value of the imports of proprietary and patent medicines increased from 119,000% to 154,000%, while of cocaine 1,047 oz. was imported, valued at 604%, against 1,993 oz., valued at 892%, in 1908-09. These figures by no means represent the Indian imports, and the seizures we have reported from time to time (including one of over 1,300 oz. at the Rangoon Custom House) suggests that there is a good deal of illicit trading going on.

In regard to exports, saltpetre and borax practically represent all the chemicals exported from India, and of these saltpetre, the most important, is fluctuating and non-progressive owing to the lower prices for Chilean saltpetre. The quantity exported fell from 400,271 cwt. to 358,232 cwt., or 10.5 per cent. less, and the value from 302,300% to 261,000%, or 13.7 per cent.

The trade in borax, which is received by land from Tibet, is also fluctuating, the exports amounting to 5,976 cwt., valued at 7,500%, being more than double the trade of 1908-09. Cinchona shipments improved slightly to 389,200 lb., or 77,163 lb. more, and the remarkable feature of opium was the unprecedented advance in price during the latter half of the year, which is referred to at length in the report. There was a total decline in the exports of 10,766 chests, or 16.1 per cent. in quantity and of 23,700% in value.

Passing over tobacco, which is included in this section, we turn to indigo, but there is little satisfaction to be gathered from the figures presented. In spite of every discouragement, however, we note that research work still continues, and the results of Baron Schrottky's experiments with a new ferment food and a second steeping have already been tested on a commercial scale. It is argued that the price of synthetic indigo is very near the cost of production, and that if an increased volume of indigotin is extracted from the plant by a process not proportionately more expensive than those at present employed, the natural product will, it is thought, be able to compete more successfully with the artificial. In the distribution of indigo exports, the most striking decline is in the figures for the United Kingdom, which have fallen by no less than 7,344 cwt., or 71.9 per cent., to 2,865 cwt., and the continent of Europe reduced its demand from 4,506 to 3,243 cwt. The exports of turmeric, after considerable advances in the preceding two years, fell by 12.6 per cent. in quantity and 16.6 per cent. in value. Cutch has steadily declined since 1903-04, and myrabolans do not show any expansion. Under essential oils, lemon-grass exported from the Madras Presidency is by far the most important, amounting to 11,815 gals., valued at 12,600%, and among the vegetable oils, castor, coconut, and linseed declined. Mustard and sesame oils advanced by 42 and 22 per cent. respectively, while of ground-nut oil there has been considerable expansion in the last few years. The value of the sandalwood exports declined from 69,000% to 50,000% in 1909-10, the United Kingdom being valued at 6,000%. The Mysore Darbar in 1908-9 derived no less than 70,200% from the sales of sandalwood. It

is interesting to note in regard to shellac that the more scientific cultivation and harvesting of the crop has been engaging the attention of the Forest Department for several years, but unfortunately much of the lac comes from forests in Native States, where no suitable agency for conservancy or expansion exists. The report gives details of shellac shipments, which shows that the export business was larger in volume, but with a lower range of prices than that of the previous year. The United States, as the largest buyer, purchased 820,000*l.* worth (45 per cent.), the United Kingdom 451,700*l.* (24 per cent.), and Germany 307,000*l.*, or 17 per cent. We have no doubt that the report of the next official year will show a marked improvement in the foreign trade of India; but as already pointed out her commercial prosperity is primarily contingent upon her harvests, and therefore upon her export trade.

## Americo-Canadian Reciprocity.

THE proposed Reciprocity Agreement between Canada and the United States is causing very lively interest on both sides of the Atlantic. It proposes an exchange of commerce and the abolition or reduction of certain duties. This applies chiefly to farm-products (principally wheat), and amounts substantially to free trade between the two countries. Mr. Fielding, the Canadian Chancellor, has made it clear that British preference is not to suffer, and has intimated that, should the agreement be carried out, Canada would be free to enhance the British preferential duties correspondingly. The full text of the Agreement was published in "The Times" of February 4. It will come into effect by concurrent legislation at Ottawa and Washington. We give below a list of articles from the schedules which are of interest to the drug and chemical trades. A considerable number of articles (Schedule A) are made reciprocally free. These include—

Cottonseed and other oil seeds.  
Salt.  
Mineral waters (natural, not in bottles or jugs).  
Glycerin crude.  
Talc, ground, boiled, or precipitated naturally or artificially, not for toilet use.  
Sulphate of soda and soda ash.  
Extract of hemlock-bark.

Under Schedule B a number of articles are to be reciprocally admitted into either country at "identical rates." These are stipulated to be of the growth, product, or manufacture of either country, and include—

Extract of meat, fluid or not, 20 per cent. *ad val.*  
Lard and compounds thereof, cottoline and cotton stearine, and animal stearine, per lb. 1*½*c.; tallow, per 100 lb. 40c.  
Egg-yolk, egg-albumen, and blood-albumen, 7*½* per cent. *ad val.*  
Mineral waters and imitations of natural mineral waters, in bottles or jugs, 17*½* per cent. *ad val.*  
Essential oils, 7*½* per cent. *ad val.*  
Antiseptic surgical dressings, such as absorbent cotton-wool, lint, lamb's wool, tow, jute, gauzes, and oakum, prepared for use as surgical dressings, plain or medicated; surgical trusses, pessaries, and suspensory bandages of all kinds, 17*½* per cent. *ad val.*

One of the most important articles in these "identical rates" list is essential oils. Under the present United States tariff, the bulk of essential oils are admitted free of duty, with the exceptions of camphor, eucalyptus, and peppermint oils, the last-named being dutiable at 50c. per lb. On the other hand, the duty on all essential oils (peppermint excepted) entering Canada from Great Britain is 5 per cent., the intermediate tariff rate being 7*½* per cent. and the general tariff 10 per cent. These rates are taken from the official tariffs of both countries, and it would appear that under the new treaty Canada maintains her intermediate tariff of 7*½* per cent., and the

United States (at present admitting most essential oils free) will impose an all-round 7*½* per cent. duty on essential oils imported from Canada. This is not a question which vitally affects the interests of the British essential-oil trade with Canada, as there is still a margin of 2*½* per cent. in Britain's favour. The extent of Canada's trade in essential oils may be judged from the following imports, showing their sources, for the fiscal years ending March :

FROM	1909.		1910.	
	Dutiable \$	Free \$	Dutiable \$	Free \$
U.K.	85,395	15,758	53,516	2,742
U.S.A.	205,716	69,944	24,048	61,557
Other countries	43,372	500	44,458	1,970
	339,483	86,202	312,022	66,269
			465,090	531

The item relating to antiseptic surgical dressings to be 17*½* per cent. *ad val.* is taken bodily from the Canadian tariff (Item 236), on which the British preferential tariff is 12*½* per cent., the intermediate tariff 17*½* per cent., and the general tariff 20 per cent. By the new Agreement the United States is to have the benefit of the intermediate tariff, so that the discrimination in favour of Britain is reduced to 5 per cent. This modification of British preference is not at all satisfactory, but the amount of trade involved in these products is not indicated in the Canadian annual returns, the figures being included under "drugs, dyes, chemicals, and medicines," the imports of which into Canada during the past three fiscal years ending March 31 have been as follows :

FROM	1908.		1909.		1910	
	Dutiable \$	Free \$	Dutiable \$	Free \$	Dutiable \$	Free \$
U.K.	792,822	1,486,616	673,193	1,343,476	808,378	1,474,560
U.S.A.	1,173,545	4,680,098	126,117	4,711,373	1,426,544	5,177,446
Other countries	620,178	635,848	463,589	£15,419	386,272	822,542
	2,586,545	6,802,562	2,262,845	6,870,228	2,621,194	7,474,548

No definite pronouncement has yet been made as to how the "most-favoured-nation" treatment of Britain by the United States is affected by this Agreement. On this point Mr. Austen Chamberlain has said :

"The Canadian construction of the most-favoured-nation clause is our construction of it—that it means that what you give to one nation you must give to all. But that has never been the interpretation of the United States Government. They hold that without derogating from the most-favoured-nation clause, they are always entitled to make special bargains, and accordingly, if past practice is followed, whatever concessions Canada makes to the United States must be made to something like twenty other nations, while the United States, under its interpretation of the most-favoured-nation clause, will not hold itself subject to any similar liability."

The position of Britain in this matter seems to be that by virtue of the most-favoured-nation clause in our treaties with the United States, we are automatically entitled to have our goods admitted under the lowest tariff which it imposes on such goods, and that we should continue to receive that advantage so long as American goods are allowed a free market in this country. This is a question which should be raised in Parliament at the earliest possible moment. It is impossible to say to what extent trade movements will be altered should the Reciprocity Treaty be carried into effect, but the general trade between the two countries is certain to increase with the lowering of the tariff barrier, and the relative importance of the United States as a customer for Canada's products will correspondingly increase.



### The Description "Pharmacy."

Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P., is to introduce into the House of Commons a short Bill to amend the Pharmacy Acts so as to reserve use of the word "Pharmacy" (as a description of business-premises) to those alone who may legally carry on the business of chemists and druggists (see *C. & D.*, February 4, index folio 187). The measure will be simple as well as short, and, although a private member's Bill, it may obtain facilities from the Government if an opportunity arises. Mr. Glyn-Jones's experience in promoting the passing of the 1903 Act, and the negotiations which he then conducted with the representatives of companies and co-operative societies will be of special service now. It is expected that no opposition to the proposal will come from these bodies.

### B.P. Committee of Reference in Pharmacy.

We understand that it is unlikely that anyone will be appointed to succeed Mr. Edmund White as a member of the Committee of Reference in Pharmacy of the British Pharmacopoeia Committee. We believe that for the past three years Mr. White has taken comparatively little active part in the work. It may be recalled that the Committee of Reference was nominated by the Councils of the Pharmaceutical Societies of Great Britain and Ireland, and appointed by the General Medical Council, which does not meet until May. There is no reason to suppose that the views expressed by Mr. White at the Pharmaceutical Council meeting in London last week are shared by the Council or by the Committee of Reference, or that his remarks will disturb the existing harmonious relations in Pharmacopoeia matters between the Medical and Pharmaceutical Councils.

### Where the Pharmacist Comes In.

We have before us a prescription recently written by a registered medical practitioner, in which one part is as follows:

R/- Hydrarg. perchlor. gr. v.  
ft. pulv.  
Mitte tales j.

Sig. To be taken at bedtime.

The prescription was received by a chemist to dispense, and immediately he communicated with the prescriber, asking him if he meant calomel. The pharmacist received a courteous reply saying that calomel *was* meant. What the result might have been in other circumstances it would be futile to conjecture; but it is sufficiently apparent that the pharmacist in this case intervened for the benefit of the prescriber and his patient. The original prescription has been submitted to us, and we vouch for the correctness of our transcript, as it is obviously not desirable to reproduce the original in facsimile.

### The B.P.C. Finances.

The report submitted to the Executive of the British Pharmaceutical Conference by the Hon. Treasurer at the meeting (briefly reported in our issue of February 4, index folio 180) is the most satisfactory, from the financial point of view, for several years, in so far as it shows that during 1910 the Conference practically paid its way and got rid of the liability of the previous year. This is all the more gratifying, because there was a drop of 20% in the revenue from advertisements in the "Year-book"—namely, 52*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, against 73*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* in 1909—and the expense of printing was 14*l.* more. The Executive is now aiming to make each year stand by itself and to pay for itself, and the new arrangement of accountancy, if backed up by promptness on the part of members, should be of great service to the body. At the same meeting Messrs. T. A. White, T. O. Barlow, and W. A. Bell, of Portsmouth, attended as representing the local committee, and presented a provisional programme of the arrangements in connection with the

annual meeting to be held at Portsmouth on July 24, as recently mentioned in the *C. & D.*, and these were approved.

### Maté.

An attempt is now being made to introduce maté, or Paraguay tea, into Europe. Many similar efforts have been made since the end of the eighteenth century; all have failed because in coffee and tea we have established beverages of exactly similar properties, which are better to the European taste than is maté, but those who know maté insist that it is better, and that Europeans are prejudiced against it. Hear what M. Clemenceau (ex-Premier of France) says of it in his series of "Observer" letters on Latin America:

"Like kola, tea, or coffee, maté contains a large proportion of caffeine, which renders it a good nerve tonic and, at the same time, a digestive. I have tasted Paraguay tea, or 'Jesuits' tea,' on several occasions, without being able to say honestly that I like it; the palate, however, ends by becoming accustomed to anything. I have a friend who drinks valerian with pleasure. Everyone in South America delights in the aroma of the strengthening but, on first acquaintance, certainly unpleasant maté. Existence in the pampas is rather strenuous. The days are past when a cow was lassoed to provide a beefsteak for your lunch. The favourite stimulant of the 'rancho' is the 'yerba-maté,' which sets the horseman afresh in the saddle. Everywhere in town and country the first rite in the morning is maté-drinking. It has been calculated that an Argentine spends twice as much during the year on maté as the Frenchman on his coffee. More than once an attempt has been made to introduce the habit of maté-drinking into Europe. I do not think it will easily come about. It would, however, be a great boon if yerba-maté could, as in South America, be substituted for the alcohol which threatens to destroy us."

So would it be if cocoa, coffee, or tea were used in place of alcohol, and what maté has to do before it succeeds in Europe is to displace the more innocent beverages—and that we do not think it ever will do.

### January Trade.

The Board of Trade accounts relating to trade and navigation of the United Kingdom during January exhibit several improvements, most of which have been foreshadowed in the *C. & D.* A better summary table is now given, which shows the business of each month—1909, 1910, and 1911—so that at a glance one sees the following figures for January:

	1909.	1910.	1911.
	£	£	£
Imports ...	53,506,364	55,909,684	62,394,771
Exports (British) ...	28,803,046	34,834,115	37,730,831
Re-exports ..	6,687,551	8,147,164	8,641,472
Total Exports ...	35,490,597	42,981,279	46,372,303

The chemical imports in January were valued at 877,001*l.*, or 4,269% less than in January 1910; but the exports of British-made goods of the same character were valued at 1,610,158*l.*, or 243,053% more than in January 1910. It is particularly satisfactory to observe that the medicines included in the chemical figures increased from 132,388*l.* to 148,681*l.*, while besides there were 1,655*l.* for powdered opium and 6,120*l.* for quinine and quinine salts, the latter comparing with 4,119*l.* in January 1910. Re-exports of chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours were valued at 116,131*l.*, compared with 139,486*l.* in January 1910. The unenumerated class more than accounts for this, the figures being 5,590*l.* for January 1911 and 47,121*l.* for January 1910. Cocaine and morphine do not yet figure as such in the accounts.

COUNTER CURIOS FROM YORKSHIRE.—"Linnet selected," "1*l.* henpeck seeds," "Devil's dung," "amatelated spirits," and "Ayciliate of soda."

"YEAR-BOOK OF PHARMACY."—Writing in "The Lancet" regarding the adrenalin-adrenaline matter, Mr. Thomas Maben says: "I am sure there is no intention on the part of Mr. Braithwaite to foster a principle which is not only quite unjust to manufacturers but also misleading to pharmacists." After replying to Mr. Braithwaite's remarks, Mr. Maben concludes: "I can only express the hope that, in justice to all, Mr. Braithwaite will either give honour where honour is due, or if this course is not permitted him by the ethics of the 'Year-book of Pharmacy,' that he will abstain from a system of substitution as improper as it is misleading."

## Counter-prescribing.

*Being Episodes from the pharmacy of a Scottish chemist and druggist, who has read the Government report on unqualified medical and surgical practice in Great Britain and Ireland, and recalls his own experiences.*

### DIALOGUE.

*Dramatis Personæ and Cast.*

THE PERPLEXED PRESCRIBING PHARMACIST: Himself.  
THE BRUTAL BRITISH PUBLIC: Proteus.

### Hypostatical Principles.

THE CATEGORICAL IMPERATIVE CONSCIENCE.  
THE GENERAL UTILITY CONSCIENCE.  
THE SUPERMAN.

SCENE. A Pharmacy. Erehwemos.  
TIME. The Present.

### EPISODE X.

*Abrupt advent of Dismantled-looking Man, of alcoholic aspect.*

D. M. (*incoherently*): "I want a soothin' draff, d'ye hear, a what is it? Yesh, nacrotic, thash it. To make me sleep an' forget what a blasted fool I made of meself. D'ye understand? I'm roasin' inside, an' my brain's on fire. Can't eat, can't rest, can't sleep. On'y drink, drink, drink, till everythin's blue. I tell you my throat is like a furnace. If I doan' get sleep soon I'll go ravin' mad. Gimme sleepin' stuff to put me over, I doan' care. S'pose it's for ever!"

P. P. P. (*C. I. C. full blast*): "Look here, my man. This is no place for you; you are on the verge of D.T.'s. Make straight for a doctor, or you may do harm to yourself or somebody else."

D. M. (*in an excess of maniacal rage*): "Whash that ye say, ye blanketty-blank, blank? For two pins I'd lay you out stiff. S'elp me. Inshult a genelman, would you? I've no more blue devils than you have. (*Crescendo, with brandishing arms and war-dance demonstrations*): "Gimme that medicin', or I'll smash your blanketty-blank-blank shop to smithereens. Whoop!"

P. P. P. (*oleagiously*): "Immediately, immediately."  
[*Hastily and tremblingly compounds potass. bromid. 3ij., tr. asafetida and mucilage 5j. each, and water to 3ij. Instructs candidate for D.T.'s to swallow draught whenever he gets home. Heaves a profound sigh of relief as the alcoholmaniac staggers into the street. Compensation for disturbance, 6d.*]

Space would not suffice to chronicle circumstantially the remaining episodes on the list. The subjects must, therefore, be sketched in the rough.

XI.—Street accident, child knocked over by tram-car, carried into shop followed by most of the local population. Had to give first aid, which consisted chiefly in washing the mud off patient's face and hands, until arrival of surgeon half an hour later. Shop meantime besieged and invaded by successive sections of the public and no police within hail to regulate the traffic. Business entirely suspended. Although child more frightened than hurt, mother too hysterical to think of even thanking me. Fee, minus quantity.

XII.—Man with "grit" in one of his eyes. Spent quarter of an hour removing it. Recompense, sixpence, including pennyworth of sulphate of zinc to be used by customer as an astringent eye-wash.

XIII.—Girl choking with herring-bone in her gullet. Wanted her to go to a doctor, but mother wrathfully and somewhat enigmatically insisted that I should "put the poor dear out of her agony." Contrived to fish up the bone and another sixpence.

XIV.—Mother brought in child suffering from bronchial cough. Energetically and expressively demurred to my jejune proposal that medical advice was desirable. Reminded me that I had often treated other members of her family. Had to dispense simple cough-mixture, tempered with usual precautionary recommendation.

XV.—Obese, porpoisy person, a reverberating furnace of dyspepsia. Had tried all the doctors and "professors" in vain. Felt sure that anyone who had seen so many medical prescriptions as I had must know as much as, or more than,

the whole faculty. Diffidently disowned the "soft impeachment" and gave the peripatetic dyspeptic a shilling bottle of bismuth-and-soda mixture.

XVI.—At closing-time, distressed domestic with chilblains instead of rings on her fingers and toes. Endeavoured to give her a *lucus a non lucendo* exposition of the most recent bio-chemical pathology of the ailment and the consequent need of treatment on Metchnikoff or other bacteriological principles in London or Paris. Damsel dissembles her cavernous nescience and *ennui*, although she remarks that it would be rather nice to go to London or Paris, but decides in the meantime that a penny box of camphor ice will meet her requirements. O Woman! thy name is—economy!

### Epilogue.

A resolution has gradually taken form and force in my oscillating mind. I shall never again interpolate my subliminal self on any practical issue of life. Nor am I any longer satisfied with the infallibility of the Superman. He is not of our age or set. He belongs to posterity, and posterity won't find me an income or pay my rent and taxes. I don't mind doing anything in reason for posterity, as some reparation for what my ancestors inconsiderately omitted to do for me. But I'm not inclined to decay or die prematurely for the benefit of coming generations. So this time the casuistical conundrums created for me by the Blue-book must be adjudicated upon in the open court of my workaday conscientiousness.

Judgment has been delivered, and it is final. The General Utility Conscience is restored to its kingdom, and the Categorical Imperative Conscience and the Superman are exiled to the under-world of the Subliminal Consciousness. I ought to have known better. It turns out that both the C.I.C. and the Superman are of German origin. The C.I.C. was introduced by a droll old philosopher of Königsberg, named Kant, claimed by some perfervid Caledonian patriots to be of Scottish descent from an Aberdonian bearing the significant name of Cant. Kant was always tucked into his little bed by his manservant precisely as the Königsberg town-steeple bells rang 10 p.m. As for the Superman, he is a figment of the crazy brain of another German, with the unpronounceable name of Nietzsche, who died in a mad-house. Whereas the General Utility Conscience is as old and respectable as the race—and has all the wisdom and none of the infirmities of age. As a corrective of the Altitudinous Theoretical Altruism and Transcendental Moonshine of Continental visionaries and Privy Council papers, it recalls to me that it is one of the fundamental laws of organic nature that no species of organism possesses any mechanism exclusively for the benefit of any other.

The application is obvious. I breathe freely once more and betake myself in slippers ease of mind and body to my adjourned recreations with the *C. & D.* and the oracular weekly that does my political thinking for me. But for Privy Council pragmatism the world is really not such a bad place after all.



OLIVE-GATHERING IN PROVENCE.

The cultivation of olives is one of the most important industries in the South of France. In some districts the growers wait until the ripened fruit falls to the ground before it is gathered, while in other places the trees are beaten with clubs. To make good oil the olives are picked by hand during fine weather. The colour of the fruit passes from green, which darkens to a reddish-brown, and then to black as maturity approaches.



## The Proposed Curriculum:

### Its Financial Aspect.

By A Teacher of Pharmacy.

NOW that the proposed Curriculum has been discussed at some length from an educational point of view, it might also be of interest to many readers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST to observe some of its economic aspects.

It is perhaps not generally realised what is the average cost of qualifying under the present conditions, nor has the outlay which would be necessary should the proposed scheme come into force been considered as carefully as it might have been. Leaving out of the question the cost of apprenticeship, it may be assumed that the time spent in a school of pharmacy is six months, and the figures given are based on the assumption that the first attempt at the Minor examination is successful; this would fairly apply to a candidate of good average ability. The items of expenditure to be considered are: (1) The cost of lodgings and general expenses; (2) the school-fee; (3) the cost of books and apparatus; and (4) the entrance-fee for the examination.

If an allowance of 21s. a week for lodgings and 7s. a week for general expenses be made, during a period of twenty-six weeks this item would amount to 36l. 8s. The school-fee would be about 17l. 17s., books and apparatus about 4l., and with the examination-fee 10l. 10s., making in all a sum of 68l. 15s.—a figure which no one can consider to be exaggerated. But it must also be remembered that there is a loss to the student of the wages which he would have earned during the six months. If we allow 35s. a week as the average wage of an unqualified assistant, 45l. 5s. must be added on this account, bringing the total up to 114l. A weekly wage of 2l. 10s. probably justly represents the earning capacity of a young qualified assistant, so he receives no monetary benefit from his qualification until three years have elapsed. It will no doubt be argued that the necessary funds are in most cases provided by the parents of the candidates; this is, however, by no means the case. At the present time a large and increasing proportion of the students pay their own expenses, while others have to repay the sum advanced by their parents.

Now let us see what outlay would be demanded by the proposed Curriculum. In the first place, it would be hardly possible to satisfy the requirements of attendance in less than nine months (probably a year would be nearer the mark). Allowing the same ratio for lodgings and general expenses a sum of 54l. 12s. would be required. The official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society estimates the cost of education at 30l. Books and apparatus may be placed at 4l. as before, and as the cost of holding two examinations instead of one must of necessity be greater, we may put this item at 15l. 15s., making in all 104l. 7s., while the loss of wages on the previous basis would be 68l. 5s., giving us a total of 172l. 12s. Few would escape as cheaply as this. Should the salary of a qualified man remain as before, about four and a-half years must elapse before the benefit of qualification could be felt. As the proposed scheme would undoubtedly diminish the number of the qualified, it is just possible that their wage might in the future become greater; but as the salary now paid is quite as much as the average business can afford, this problematical rise is by no means a certainty, and in any case it is poor consolation to the master-chemist to know that his profits, already small, run a risk of further diminution.

We are told that the Curriculum will raise the status of the pharmacist. In what way? The status of the chemist is not one whit better than it was thirty years ago, perhaps worse, yet his educational requirements have greatly increased. Surely it is the nature of a calling which creates its status, not the qualification required for it. Whatever may be the professional side of a pharmacy, there is, and always will be, a predominating element of trade. In what way, then, will a longer course of purely scientific subjects improve that business acumen which is essential to success?

To sum up, what are the advantages of the proposed scheme? To the assistant, a problematical and distant increase of salary; to the master, none. What are the disadvantages? To the assistant, a greatly increased cost of qualification which even now often strains his resources to their utmost; to the master, the possibility of an increased-wage bill which even now he can often but ill afford. One may, indeed, ask *Cui bono?*

## New German Pharmacopoeia.

### Organic Materia Medica.

#### Fats, Waxes, Oils, and Essential Oils.

THE contributions recently made by British workers on the requirements to be established for essential oils (Hill and Umney, *C. & D.*, February 12, 1910, p. 271) and for fats and oils (Lucas and Bird, *C. & D.*, October 15, 1910, p. 591) make it a matter of special interest to compare the monographs of the new German pharmacopoeia on these substances with the demands formulated by these investigators, and for this reason these products of the pharmacopoeial organic materia medica are first considered as a separate group. This course is all the more justified as the introduction to the new edition contains a special chapter dealing with the *modus operandi* to be observed in the determination of a number of values which are almost exclusively confined to fats and oils, and also by the inclusion, as an innovation, of the optical rotation indices in the case of essential oils.

The determination of physical constants and other values bearing on the analysis of fats and oils is minutely described in the Introduction to the Pharmacopoeia. The determination of the melting-point of fats and similar bodies is to be performed in a U-shaped tube of thin glass with a diameter of half to one millimetre. The tube charged with the fat must remain for two hours on ice, or for twenty-four hours at a temperature of 10° C., to completely solidify the fat. The tube is then attached to a suitable thermometer, and introduced into a test-tube with a diameter of 3 cm. containing a mixture of equal parts of glycerin and water. The application of warmth must be made very gradually, and the melting-point is reached when the column of fat becomes perfectly clear and transparent.

By the *degree of acidity* of a fat is understood the number of c.c. of normal KOH required to neutralise the free acid present in 100 grams of fat. To determine it 5 to 10 grams of fat are dissolved in 30 to 40 c.c. of an acid-free mixture of equal volumes of alcohol and ether, and titrated with N/10 KOH, adding 1 c.c. of phenolphthalein solution; if a part of the fat is deposited during the process more of the solvent should be added.

The *acid-value* indicates the number of milligrams of KOH required to neutralise the free acid present in 1 gram of wax, resin, or balsam.

The *saponification-value* represents the number of milligrams of KOH required to combine with the free acids present in 1 gram of fat, oil, wax, or balsam, and to decompose the esters. It is determined as follows:

1 to 2 grams of substance are weighed into a 150-c.c. Jena glass flask, 25 c.c. seminormal alcoholic solution of potassium hydroxide are added, and the flask closed with a cork through which a 75-cm.-long tube passes. The mixture is heated on the water-bath for fifteen minutes until it gently boils, the flask being gently shaken frequently to complete saponification. The warm solution is then immediately titrated with seminormal hydrochloric acid, 1 c.c. of phenolphthalein solution being added: 1 c.c. of seminormal HCl=0.023055 gram KOH. At every analysis a number of "blind" experiments must be conducted under the same conditions, only omitting the substance to be tested.

The *ester-value* indicates the number of milligrams of KOH required for the saponification of the esters contained in 1 gram of wax or essential oil. It represents the difference between the acid and the saponification value.

The *iodine-number* represents the number of parts of iodine combined by 100 parts of fat or oil under the following conditions:

The melted fat or the oil (in amounts ranging between 0.15 to 1 gram, specified for the several substances) is intro-

duced into a 250-c.c. stoppered glass flask and dissolved in 15 c.c. of chloroform; 30 c.c. of a mixture of equal parts of alcoholic solution of iodine (25 grams in 500 c.c.) and alcoholic solution of mercuric chloride (30 grams in 500 c.c.) are added (this mixture must have been prepared at least forty-eight hours before use). If the fluid is not perfectly clear a little chloroform is added. The fluid should still be of a pronounced brown colour at the expiration of two hours; in the case of ol. lini and ol. morrhuae the experiment takes eighteen hours.\* To the fluid are then added 15 c.c. of solution of potassium iodide (1+9) and 100 c.c. of water. If a red precipitate is thrown out more solution of potassium iodide must be added. Decinormal solution of sodium thiosulphate is now added till the aqueous as well as chloroform layer appears only slightly coloured, titration from this point being continued after the addition of solution of starch. Example: Let us assume that 0.605 gram of lard and 30 c.c. of iodine-mercuric chloride solution were employed. In the blind experiment 45.5 of decinormal solution of sodium thiosulphate were used, and in the actual test 18.7 c.c. (1 c.c. of decinormal sodium thiosulphate = 0.012692 gram of iodine, using solution of starch as indicator). The 26.8 c.c. of decinormal sodium thiosulphate used correspond to 0.3402 gram of iodine found by the amount of lard used for the test. The calculation of the iodine-value is consequently carried out by the following formula:

$$\frac{0.3402 \times 100}{0.605}$$

= 56.23 (the iodine-value of the lard under examination).

A similar example for calculating the value is given under each description, but is here only given *in extenso* for the iodine-value.

**Adeps Lanae Anhydricus.**—Wool-fat. Melting-point about 40° (B.P. 40° to 44.4°, L. & B. about 40°). A solution of wool-fat in chloroform (1+49) poured over sulphuric acid develops at the point of contact a fiery reddish-brown ring, which is most marked after twenty-four hours. A solution of 2 grams of wool-fat in 10 c.c. of ether should remain colourless on the addition of 2 drops of phenolphthalein solution (1: 100) (free alkali); it becomes red on adding 0.1 c.c. of N/10 KOH (free acid). On ignition should not leave more than 0.1 per cent. residue (B.P. and L. & B. 0.3 per cent.). Ten c.c. of a filtered liquid obtained by melting 10 grams of wool-fat in 50 grams of water should remain red for fifteen minutes on the addition of 2 drops of solution of potassium permanganate (oxidisable organic impurities).

**Adeps Suillus.**—From healthy hogs. The cellular tissue is required to be washed and not salted, and the fat freed from water. Melting-point 36° to 46° (B.P. 37.8°, L. & B. 38° to 41°), forming a liquid which is perfectly clear and colourless in a 1 cm. deep layer. Iodine-number 46 to 66 (L. & B. 51 to 63), degree of acidity not over 2.

**Cera Alba.**—Bleached in the sun. Sp. gr. 0.968 to 0.973, melting-point 64° to 65°, acid-value 18.7 to 22.4, ester-value 74.8 to 76.7; acid-value should stand to ester-value in the ratio of 1: 3.6 to 3.8.

**Cera Flava.**—Prepared from honeycombs made by the honey bee; artificial honeycombs made of ceresin may not be employed. Sp. gr. 0.960 to 0.970, melting-point 63.5° to 64.5° (B.P. 62.5° to 63.9°, L. & B. 61° to 64°), acid-value 18.7 to 24.3, ester-value 72.9 to 76.7, ratio of the latter two as 1: 3.6 to 3.8.

**Cetaceum.**—Sp. gr. 0.940 to 0.945 (L. & B. 0.950 to 0.960), melting-point 45° to 54° (B.P. 46° to 50°, L. & B. 43° to 50°). Must be completely soluble in boiling alcohol (paraffins).

**Oleum Amygdalarum.**—No solid constituents should be separated on cooling to -10°. Sp. gr. 0.915 to 0.920, iodine-value 95 to 100. The following test for paraffin is included: 10 c.c. of almond oil, 15 c.c. of solution of caustic sodium (15 per cent.), and 10 c.c. of alcohol are allowed to stand at 35° to 40° until the mixture becomes clear; a clear solution must result on the addition of 100 c.c. of water.

**Oleum Anisi.**—"The essential oil of anise." (Anethol was official in the former edition, but has now been dropped.) Optical rotation at 20° up to -2° (H. & U. -0° to -2°), sp. gr. at 20° 0.980 to 0.990 (B.P. and H. & U. 0.975 to 0.990), solidifying-point 15° to 19°. Soluble 1 in 3 alcohol.

**Oleum Arachidis.**—Obtained by pressing in the cold the seeded seeds of *Arachis hypogaea*, L. Sp. gr. 0.916 to 0.921. Iodine-value 83 to 100, saponification-value 188 to 196.6. On shaking 5 c.c. of arachis oil with 0.1 c.c. of alcoholic furfural solution (2: 100) and 10 c.c. of fuming hydrochloric acid for at least half a minute vigorously, the aqueous layer on separating should not possess a strong red colour (sesame oil).

\* L. & B. give two hours as the time required for these two oils, and one hour for the others.

**Oleum Cacao.**—Oil of theobroma is to be obtained from the roasted seeds, freed from husks. Melting-point 30° to 34° (L. & B. 30° to 33°, B.P. 31.1° to 33.9°), iodine-value 34 to 38 (L. & B. 35.5 to 37.5). A solution of cacao-butter in 2 parts of ether should not become turbid within twenty-four hours (suet).

**Oleum Carvi.**—(In the place of carvon, P.G. IV.).—Optical rotation at 20° +70° to +80° (H. & U. +75° to +82°), sp. gr. 0.907 to 0.915 (B.P. 0.910 to 0.920, also H. & U.), soluble in equal volumes of alcohol.

**Oleum Caryophyllorum.**—(In the place of eugenol, P.G. IV.). Optical rotation at 20° (up to -1.25°; sp. gr. 1.044 to 1.070 (B.P. not below 1.050; H. & U. 1.047 to 1.070); soluble in 2 parts of alcohol 69 per cent. (H. & U. 1 in 3 of 70 per cent.).

**Oleum Cinnamomi.**—To contain 66 to 76 per cent. (H. & U. 55 to 75 per cent.) cinnamic aldehyde. Optical rotation at 20° up to -1° (H. & U. from -0.5° to -1°), sp. gr. 1.023 to 1.040 (B.P. 1.025 to 1.035, H. & U. 1.025 to 1.040). Soluble in 3 volumes of alcohol 69 per cent. The content of cinnamic aldehyde is determined as follows: 5 c.c. of cinnamon oil are mixed with 5 c.c. of solution of sodium bisulphite (30 per cent.) and warmed on the water-bath, shaking occasionally, until the precipitate is dissolved. Further quantities of solution of sodium bisulphite are added, repeating the above operation after each addition, until the volume of the liquid reaches 50 c.c. The latter is now warmed until the solid constituents are all dissolved and the supernatant oil has become clear; the volume of the latter should not exceed 1.7 c.c. or be less than 1.2 c.c.

**Oleum Citri.**—Optical rotation of lemon oil at 20° +58° to +65° (B.P. not less than +59°, H. & U. +58° to +64°), sp. gr. 0.857 to 0.861. Forms a clear solution with 12 parts of alcohol.

**Oleum Fœniculi.**—Oil of fennel. Optical rotation at 20° +12° to +24° (H. & U. +6° to +20°), sp. gr. 0.965 to 0.975 (H. & U. 0.960 to 0.990). The melting-point after solidification is between +5° and +6° (H. & U. +4°). Soluble in equal volume of alcohol.

**Oleum Jecoris Aselli.**—Cod-liver oil. Sp. gr. 0.924 to 0.932 (B.P. and L. & B. 0.920 to 0.930), iodine-value 155 to 175 (L. & B. 155 to 173), saponification-value 184 to 196.6 (L. & B. 179 to 192).

**Oleum Lavandulae.**—Contains at least 29.3 per cent. of linalyl acetate (H. & U. not less than 30 per cent.). Optical rotation at 20° -3° to -9° (H. & U. -3° to -10°), sp. gr. 0.882 to 0.895 (B.P. not below 0.885, H. & U. 0.883 to 0.900), ester-value at least 84.

## Practical Notes and Formulae.

### Surgeons' Antiseptic.

WATERS ("Pharm. Centralhalle") gives the following as an antiseptic which can be employed for surgical and other purposes:

Cresol	...	...	...	50 parts
Oleic acid	...	...	...	25 parts
Solution of ammonia (0.686°)	...	...	...	5 parts
Water	...	...	...	25 parts

Mix in the order given.

### Copper Fungicide.

ACCORDING to Perrin, of the Faculty of Sciences, Clermont-Ferrand, the following is more energetic as a fungicide for horticultural use than Bordeaux mixture:

Copper sulphate	...	...	...	1 part
Sodium sulphate	...	...	...	1 part
Soap	...	...	...	10 parts

The difference is stated to be due to the fact that this solution produces more rapid osmotic action, while the soap ensures that the liquid adheres better.

### White Soft Soap

for use in dermatological therapeutics is made as follows:

Alcohol (94-per-cent.)	...	...	100 c.c.
Pure caustic potash	...	...	7 grams

Dissolve and add little by little—

Coconut oil	...	...	43 grams
-------------	-----	-----	----------

Separate the alcohol by distillation and add—

Distilled water	...	...	50 grams
-----------------	-----	-----	----------

The yield is 100 grams of translucent soft soap, which melts at 25° C.



## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

### Council-meeting.

THE Council met at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on Wednesday, February 1, Sir Wm. J. Baxter (President) in the chair. The other members present were: Dr. J. A. Walsh, Messrs. D. M. Watson (Vice-President), W. F. Wells, John Smith, Wm. Jameson, J. H. Bowden, Wm. Doig, J. Michie, James Tate, Wm. J. Hardy, John Burnett, Thos. N. Moffitt, P. J. Blair, Henry V. Goldon, J. E. Connor, and G. D. Beggs (Treasurer).

### CORRESPONDENCE.

The Registrar submitted a card of greeting from the President and Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania, also a letter from the Colonial Office with copies of the Pharmacy Ordinances of Fiji and Tasmania.

Letters were received from the following submitting certificates of other bodies and desiring *Preliminary registration*: Messrs. Joseph Dowling, Wm. J. Pedlow, Francis Sheridan, and Herbert T. Whitley. All were admitted to Preliminary registration.

### CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

Letters were received from the following notifying changes in their address: Mr. J. T. Dwyer, Ph.C., to the Pembroke Pharmacy, Shelbourne Road, Ball's Bridge, Dublin; Mr. J. R. McKay, Ph.C., to Albion Place Medical Hall, 134 Dublin Road, Belfast; Mr. Joseph O'Reilly, Ph.C., to 17 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin; Mr. W. M. Swanton, Ph.C., to Castletown-Bere, Co. Cork; and Mr. Joseph J. Dowling, R.D., to 6 Garville Avenue, Rathgar, Dublin.

### ELECTIONS.

Mr. T. J. Rainey, Ph.C., Strand, Londonderry, was elected a member of the Society. Mr. Henry Nightingale, R.D., 2 Upper Clanbrassill Street, Dublin, was elected an Associate Druggist. Dr. Maurice R. J. Hayes, Ph.C., 35 Upper Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin, was nominated for membership.

### REPORTS

from the Examiners upon the Preliminary, Registered Druggist, Pharmaceutical Licence, and Pharmaceutical Assistant examinations, from the Law Committee, and from the House Committee were received and adopted.

### ACCIDENT TO A CANDIDATE.

The meeting considered the case of Mr. John William Hogan, a candidate in the Pharmaceutical Licence examination, who, owing to an accident, was unable to proceed with the compounding portion of the practical pharmacy examination. On the motion of Mr. WATSON, seconded by Mr. BOWDEN, the following resolution was passed:

"That under the exceptional circumstances which occurred at the January examination, thereby he accidentally burned his hand, Mr. John William Hogan be allowed to enter for the April examination on payment of the usual re-examination fees."

### ELECTION OF AN EXAMINER.

Ten candidates applied for the appointment of examiner for the pharmacy division of the Pharmaceutical Licence examination.

Mr. MICHIE raised the question whether a candidate who had previously held an appointment as examiner should be re-appointed.

THE PRESIDENT expressed the opinion that if a term had elapsed since the holding of an examinership by a candidate, and especially if the subject was different from that in which he had previously examined, he might be re-appointed.

This view was accepted by the Council, and Mr. James Guiler, M.P.S.I., 89 Ormeau Road, Belfast, was elected.

### ANONYMOUS LETTERS *re* ALLEGED BREACHES OF THE ACTS.

THE PRESIDENT said he regretted to say that the Registrar had been receiving anonymous letters. Ought they to take any notice of such communications?

Mr. BLAIR: I would be in favour of handing them over to the Law Committee.

THE PRESIDENT: Probably an anonymous letter may mean something that has taken place in connection with a breach of the law.

Mr. WATSON said he thought they should not take any notice of anonymous letters alleging breaches of the Pharmacy Acts. His object in having this matter mentioned was that it might appear in the trade journals that there was no use in sending anonymous letters to the Society. People are sometimes inclined to write on a subject anonymously very differently from the manner in which they would write if obliged to put their names to the communications. He hoped that the Council would agree that they should not do anything in reference to these letters, and that the sooner it is known that no notice is taken of them the better. There had been two during the last month.

Mr. BEGGS: If you once consider anonymous letters you will be flooded with them.

Mr. WELLS: Up to this we have made it a rule not to take any notice of anonymous letters. Anybody who has a complaint to make can safely write it to the Registrar. I have myself received hundreds of letters, and I have always been of opinion that when we get anonymous letters they should go into the waste-paper basket.

Mr. BLAIR: My reason for taking exception to what Mr. Watson and Mr. Wells have said is this: that a man may write an anonymous letter conscientiously and afterwards if no action is taken he may satisfy his conscience by having drawn the attention of the Pharmaceutical Society to the matter.

It was decided that no notice should be taken of anonymous letters. This concluded the business.

## PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE first annual meeting of this Society was held in the British Hall, St. John's, last month, Mr. T. M. McNeil in the chair. Reports of the last year's business were submitted, and showed the Society to be in a very good condition. The reports having been passed, Mr. McDonald was appointed to the chair to conduct the election of a new Council and officers for the ensuing year. The following Council was elected: Messrs. T. M. McNeil, J. Channing, J. P. Curtin, T. Kavanagh, A. Kennedy, D. G. Fraser, P. O'Mara, H. Courtenay, R. McDonald, and M. Murphy. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: *President*, T. M. McNeil (re-elected); *Vice-President*, T. Kavanagh; *Treasurer*, P. O'Mara; *Secretary*, M. Murphy. Mr. J. Channing declined nomination, as owing to pressure of business he was unable to give the amount of time he would wish to performance of the duties of the office. Votes of thanks were tendered to the retiring officers, including Mr. H. C. Miller, for the valuable services rendered to the Society during the past year as Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Miller served his apprenticeship in Newfoundland, and afterwards came to England. Here he held situations in several retail pharmacies, and after passing the Minor examination in October 1906 returned to Newfoundland. He took an active part in the foundation of the Society. His retirement from the secretaryship does not mean diminishing interest, but that he will be able to concentrate attention on the work of the Pharmacy Board, of which he has been appointed Secretary by the Governor-in-Council and Mr. McNeil President.

MR. CHARLES HARE, pharmacist and optician, 14 Liverpool Road, Birkdale, publishes a price-list of about 100 pages, which contains, besides a full list of proprietary medicines and druggists' sundries, advertisements of neighbouring shopkeepers. Mr. Hare devotes several pages to his own specialties, and at the commencement describes concisely the advantages offered to customers who deal with him.

"SHEPPERD'S ALMANACK AND BARNSTAPLE DIRECTORY" is issued by Mr. W. J. Shepperd, chemist and druggist, 65 Boutport Street, Barnstaple. It contains a complete directory of the town, which must have involved a good deal of work to the compiler. Useful notes are given on the attractions of the town and neighbourhood, and there is an original article on "The Fishes of our District."

## Chemical Society.

A MEETING was held at Burlington House, London, W., on Thursday, February 2, Professor H. B. Dixon, F.R.S. (President), in the chair. The first paper was by Dr. Baker and Mr. Adlam on the

### CONSTANCY OF WATER OF CRYSTALLISATION.

It arose out of Marckwald's recent re-determination of the atomic weight of tellurium, by estimation of the titanic anhydride obtained from crystallised titanic acid,  $H_2TeO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ , or, as Dr. Baker prefers it,  $H_6TeO_4$ . Marckwald's work has been criticised on the ground that the water of crystallisation in a hydrated substance, as determined by desiccation or ignition, is always too large, due to the inclusion of water (1) adhering to the crystal surfaces and (2) occluded in the crystals. The authors found on repeating Marckwald's work that these are serious difficulties which that investigator had not guarded against sufficiently. After numerous trials they found that a hydrated substance can be prepared containing no adherent or occluded moisture by drying it completely, then re-hydrating it by exposure to moist air, and finally placing it in a mixture of the pure anhydrous and fully hydrated substance for some days. By this process  $BaCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$  can be obtained containing the correct quantity of water of crystallisation. Incidentally they observed that hydrated crystals—e.g., of sodium sulphate—are impermeable to air and can be used as stoppers for evacuated vessels, but that they are not impermeable to moisture, the latter being evidently handed on from layer to layer of the crystals.

Dr. Forster and Mr. van Gelderen followed with two papers on "The Triazo Group," in which they described the replacement of the nitro group in aniline and pinene nitrosates by the triazo group, and the reactions of the triazo bodies obtained. The last paper was by Mr. Hewins and dealt with the synthesis of a number of complex *hydroxyamino-bodies* by putrefactive fermentation and by chemical means.

## Society of Chemical Industry.

### LONDON SECTION.

A MEETING was held at King's College, London, W.C., on February 6, Mr. E. Grant Hooper in the chair, when a paper was read by Dr. F. Raschig on

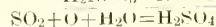
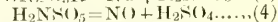
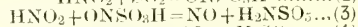
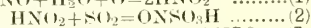
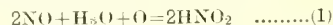
#### THE CHEMISTRY OF THE LEAD-CHAMBER PROCESS.

The large lecture-theatre was very well filled, among those present being Sir William Ramsay, Sir W. A. Tilden, Mr. W. F. Reid, Mr. T. Tyrer, Professor Millar Thompson, Professor A. W. Crossley, Dr. F. B. Power, Dr. C. A. Keane, Dr. L. T. Thorne, Dr. J. Lewkowitsch, Dr. E. Divers, Professor H. E. Armstrong, Mr. A. C. Chapman, Mr. A. Gordon Salamon, Mr. H. Lorenz, and Dr. R. Messel.

Dr. Raschig began by remarking that before studying the reactions which occur in the lead-chamber process for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, one must have a clear idea of what are the substances that enter into the chamber reactions. He pointed out that sulphur dioxide has no action on nitric oxide, and proceeded to illustrate the cyclic reactions of the lead-chamber. In a stoppered litre flask he placed a bulb of liquid nitrogen peroxide ( $N_2O_4$ ), filled the flask with dry sulphur dioxide, and shook the flask until the bulb broke. The flask filled with red vapours, but no reaction took place between the two gases until a little water was introduced, when the walls of the flask became covered with frost-like flowers and the yellow gas became colourless. The pressure inside the flask becomes decreased, and on loosening the stopper air rushed in, the gasses reddened, and the reaction was started afresh. This was repeated several times, and then more water was added, which dissolved the crystals to form sulphuric acid, leaving nitrous gas for a continuation of the process. Davy's theory of the changes was next examined, in which later knowledge has disclosed discrepancies. One point was that regarding the reaction of nitrosulphonic acid, which has lately been shown to dissolve without decomposition in highly concentrated sulphuric

acid. Dr. Raschig shook a flask of a colourless solution of nitrosulphonic acid with a globule of mercury as a reducing-agent, and it became a fine sky-blue colour. Removing the mercury and further shaking, colourless nitric oxide is evolved which reddens in the air; on shaking long enough the acid again loses its colour. The blue substance is called nitrosi-sulphonic acid, an unstable substance which has not been isolated in the pure state. It forms a copper salt of such intense blueness that its formation can serve as an indication of the existence of minute quantities of the acid. This was shown by the experiment of adding some copper-sulphate solution to a bright blue solution of nitrosi-sulphonic acid, which at once turned dark blue like the familiar ammoniacal copper solution. On adding a drop of nitric acid to a little of the solution the colour vanished instantly, owing to oxidation of the acid to nitrosulphonic acid. Water was added to another portion of the blue solution, and the colour vanished, owing to the formation of sulphuric acid and nitric oxide. On adding sulphuric acid to some of the solution the colour disappears only on adding a large proportion, showing that nitrosi-sulphonic acid is stable for some time in sulphuric acid containing 70 per cent. of  $H_2SO_4$ . By further experiments it was shown that nitrosulphonic acid is soluble without decomposition only in 95 per-cent. acid, and that no trace can exist in the Glover tower acid (80 per-cent.). From these observations the conclusion was drawn that as an intermediate product in the formation of sulphuric acid by the chamber-process nitrosulphonic acid must be left out of consideration. The explanation of the formation of this acid in the first experiment was given that the conditions are different from what they are in the lead-chamber, and the experiment was repeated, more water being added to the gases, which makes the reaction more rapid. Oily drops of sulphuric acid were deposited on the flask which show in daylight a reddish-blue colour due to nitrosi-sulphonic acid—the true intermediate product of the chamber-process. Turning then to the product of the oxidation of nitric oxide, the conviction was expressed that this is nitrogen peroxide, and Dr. Raschig stated that his experiments had led him to conclude that two different substances are successively formed, an isomer of nitrogen peroxide and an isomer of nitric anhydride. The explanation of the working of the chamber-process is then as follows: The nitrous acid forms with sulphur dioxide the blue nitrosi-sulphonic acid, which dissociates into sulphuric acid and nitric oxide. The last-named is again oxidised by the air into nitrous gases, which dissolve in the water sprayed into the chambers, or in the mist of sulphuric acid, to form nitrous acid.

The lecturer then set himself to answer the question as to how nitrosi-sulphonic acid ( $H_2NSO_3$ ) is formed from sulphur dioxide ( $SO_2$ ) and nitrous acid ( $HNO_2$ ), and after further experiments, in which the blue gas was a feature, reached a conclusion which satisfies in both the arithmetical and the chemical senses. This was expressed in four equations:



It was next shown that the phenomena which the chamber-process presents, especially in cases of disturbance of its regular working, find explanation by means of these equations, such as the formation of crystals in the chamber and "purple-acid" from the Gay-Lussac tower. The new theory also throws light on the losses of nitrogen which occur in the chamber-process, this being due to the partial decomposition of nitrosulphonic acid in the wrong direction. It was also shown that the new theory makes it possible to predict a peculiarity of the chamber-process—the possible formation of ammonia, which no one has thought possible from the older theories. It was the demonstration in 1887 of the presence of ammonia in some of the chambers that gave the lecturer fresh courage to work further in the development of his theory and strengthened him against being thrown off the path by opposition and criticism. "The theory," said Dr. Raschig, "is not yet favoured by everyone; but if I secure accep



tance for it this evening, in the motherland of the chamber-process, I shall have made much progress."

The lecture continued over two hours, not the least interesting part being the experiments, of which there were a large number.

The Chairman, at the conclusion, eulogised the lecturer, and suggested that, owing to the late hour, members might send in written communications as contributions to the discussion.

Dr. E. Divers, Professor H. E. Armstrong, and Mr. A. Carey (Liverpool) afterwards spoke, each referring to the lecture as a most notable contribution to the difficult subject of the chemistry of the lead chamber.

A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer, to which he briefly replied in German.

## MEDICAL GLEANINGS.

### Obesity Treatment.

PROFESSOR A. ROBIN ("Paris Médical") advocates as a local method of reducing corpulence friction with the following ointment:

Ext. nux vomica ... ..	0.5 gram
Ext. fucus vesiculosus (hydro-alcoholic) ... ..	2 grams
Potassium iodide ... ..	3 grams
Iodine ... ..	0.3 gram
Oil of verberna ... ..	3 drops
Soft paraffin... ..	30 grams

Mix.

After rubbing in the ointment wipe the part and cover with a compress moistened with

Lead acetate ... ..	15 grams
Aluminium acetate ... ..	1 gram
Distilled water ... ..	100 grams

Cover with a sheet of guttapercha and a layer of cotton-wool. Instead of the ointment, compresses moistened with the following solution may be placed on the abdomen:

Vinegar of squills ... ..	200 grams
Potassium iodide ... ..	10 grams

Cover with a layer of impermeable tissue.

### Obesity Pills.

Ext. fuci vesiculosi... ..	6 grams
Ext. lappæ ... ..	5 grams
Ext. cascariæ sag. ... ..	2 grams
Ext. aloes ... ..	1 gram
Ext. rhei ... ..	1 gram
Pulv. chondri crispi ... ..	1 gram
Spt. diluti ... ..	q.s.

Fiant pilulæ c, argent.

One pill, increasing to two pills, night and morning.

*Copenhagen Formulary.*

### Erysipelas.

DR. N. H. CHOKSY writes in "The Lancet" (1911, I., 300) recommending the following treatment of erysipelas and cellulitis:

"A saturated solution of magnesium sulphate in water (preferably strained through muslin) is to be applied round the limb or on the face as a mask, extending well beyond the inflamed area in ten to fifteen layers of gauze or a thin layer of absorbent cotton or lint, and covered with oiled silk or wax-paper. The dressing should be wetted as frequently as it gets dry, about once in two hours. It should be removed once in twelve hours for inspection and immediately reapplied. The affected area should not be washed during treatment."

CARACAS UNIVERSITY PURCHASES.—H.M. Vice-Consul at Caracas reports that a gentleman is now visiting Europe for the purpose of purchasing various articles, mainly scientific instruments, laboratory-fittings, etc., for the University of Caracas, at a cost of 54,000 bolivars (2,160*l.*). At present nearly all goods of this description imported into Venezuela come from France and Germany; should any extensive purchases of British goods be made, it would go far, says the Vice-Consul, towards opening a new market for articles of British manufacture hitherto not known in Venezuela. A list of the articles to be purchased (in Spanish) may be seen, and the name and address in Europe of the gentleman who is to purchase them obtained, by British makers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

## FRENCH NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

SYNTHETIC PERFUMES.—It is proposed to raise the duty on these from 5 per cent. *ad val.* to 25 per cent.

PARIS SOCIETY OF PHARMACY.—At the meeting held on February 1, Mr. Peter MacEwan, Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, was elected a corresponding member of the Society.

DR. JOHN EVANS, the Paris dentist, died on January 29 after a short illness. He was seventy-three years of age, and a nephew of the late Dr. Thomas Evans, whose great reputation he in a measure reflected.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS ACCOMPANYING TRAVELLERS.—Customs Circular 4052 states that tourists entering France can import their photographic apparatus duty free if same bears traces of use and the Customs service have no reason to suspect fraud. They may even be allowed to import two distinct apparatus of different size or kind on these conditions. The maximum number of slides to be admitted with each of these two apparatus is fixed at twelve. The objective fixed to each apparatus will be also duty free, but spare parts and objectives must pay duty. Amateur and professional photographers carrying two apparatus of the same kind or more than two different apparatus must fulfil the usual formalities of temporary admission or consignment of duty.

A DISTINGUISHED ARMY PHARMACIST.—The name of Félix Fée, whose death was recently reported in the Parisian papers, is familiar to all French army pharmacists, not only as Surgeon-Inspector (rank of General) in the Sanitary Corps, but also as the son of Antoine L. A. Fée, who wore the military pharmacist's uniform, and served in Soult's army (which had such sanguinary encounters with the British forces) all through the Peninsular War. Fée lived to a good old age, and wrote in his latter years the narrative of his campaigns. His tastes were literary as well as scientific, and among the grandnephews who loved to hear him "fight his battles o'er again" was a certain Henry Houssaye, who thus acquired a taste for Napoleonic lore which finally made him one of the great historians of the nineteenth century.

LINKS WITH THE PAST.—In a fifteenth-century French "Mystery" or Passion Play, Dr. Dorveaux (librarian of the School of Pharmacy) finds a curious versified dialogue.—Mary is in search of ointment to embalm the Saviour's body, and accompanied by the Virgin Mary and Mary Salime, calls on an "espicier," or apothecary-grocer, who begins by giving a long list of the varied and high-class stock he holds—cubebs, sugar, ginger, "alum clearer than icicles," incense, cummin, saffron, liquorice, verdigris, ink, gallnuts, white and red lead, vermilion and indigo, and "good electuaries." The document is curious and interesting as illustrating the extensive range of goods stocked by these remarkable merchants in the days of the Wars of the Roses. Dr. Dorveaux incidentally points out that the ointment which the Jews used for dead bodies was really perfumed oil. The "espicier" continues his list by declaring

"J'ai eau rose et huile d'olive  
Autant comme espicier qui vive."

He evidently understood that cardinal principle of catering for the lady customer, which we are so often tempted to fancy only dates from the establishment of our modern "department stores"—i.e., of first offering a rich and bewildering choice to impress the imagination of the intending purchaser, finally producing, at the physiological moment, a large stock of what is really wanted.

STERILISATION OF MEDICINAL PLANTS.—At the last meeting of the Paris Academy of Medicine, Professor Bourquelot read an interesting paper on the sterilisation and drying of medicinal plants. He mentioned that during the past fifteen years he has established the fact that the chemical composition of fresh plants undergoes more or less important changes in the process of drying. The explanation he gives of these changes is as follows: Plants contain soluble oxidases and hydrolysing ferments. When the plants die the various principles held in solution in

their juices undergo oxidation or hydrolysis, according to their nature. These phenomena are accentuated during the drying of herbs according as the process is more or less slow, for all fermentative change is suspended when once the operation is terminated. To obviate these changes, and, as a result, to obtain a better knowledge of the chemical composition of living plants, M. Bourquelot has conceived a process which consists in plunging the plant, while still fresh, in alcohol already at boiling-point. The ferments are instantly killed, and have consequently no longer to be reckoned with. The application of this process has enabled the presence to be traced in certain plants of principles which had so far passed unnoticed, and to prepare easily other principles which had not yet been discovered. M. Bourquelot had also drawn attention to the question as to whether it would not be of interest to study medicinal preparations made by his process—that is to say, dispensed with fresh plants sterilised in boiling alcohol—compared with medicines which are at present practically all prepared with dried plants. In certain of his experiments on this subject he has noticed no change, but in others he has found a lessening of the active principle varying from 15 to 20 per cent., and in others an even greater diminution.

## AUSTRALASIAN NEWS.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of nine Societies of Chemists in Australia and New Zealand, as well as to other Chemists in business there.

### The Commonwealth.

**CALCIUM CYANAMIDE**, or any similar poisonous substance or manure containing it, or containing arsenic or any other irritant poisonous substance in a proportion sufficient to render the manure poisonous if inhaled or if deposited on the mucous membranes or skin of man, is prohibited from importation by a proclamation gazetted on December 3, 1910, except on two conditions—(1) that it is so packed as to allow of the packages being handled without escape of any of the contents, and (2) that the package is plainly labelled or marked with a statement that it contains a poison, and that care must be taken to prevent it from being inhaled or deposited on the skin or mucous membrane.

### Western Australia.

**EUCALYPTS.**—Mr. J. H. Maiden, F.L.S., Government Botanist of New South Wales, read a paper in December 1910 before the Western Australian Natural History and Science Society on "Western Australian Eucalypts." The paper was based on field observations made during the latter part of 1909. Some new varieties of eucalypts were referred to.

### New South Wales.

**DISPENSING IN PRIVATE HOSPITALS.**—The opinion of the Crown Solicitor that a person who is neither a legally qualified medical practitioner nor a registered pharmacist is not legally qualified to dispense in a hospital the prescriptions of medical practitioners has met with some criticism. Mr. E. MoS. Hill, Wingham, Manning River, holds that the Crown Solicitor is altogether mistaken in thinking that legally qualified medical practitioners may dispense in private hospitals. The Act of Parliament states very clearly: "Any medicines to be dispensed or compounded for use in hospitals, as defined under this Act, shall be so dispensed or compounded by pharmacists registered under the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales."

### Queensland.

**DR. B. W. STEELE**, the new Professor of Chemistry at the Brisbane University, was gold medallist at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, in 1891. Dr. Steele received a portion of his training under Dr. Norman Collie, formerly Professor of Chemistry in the School of Pharmacy of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

**PHARMACY BOARD.**—At the meeting on December 8, 1910, the question of reciprocity with New Zealand was raised in connection with the application of a New Zealand chemist

to registering in Queensland.—The election of members of the Pharmacy Board afterwards took place, the result being that Mr. G. W. Ward is elected a member. Mr. Ward is brother of the Registrar (Mr. J. W. Ward) and son of Mr. Moses Ward, the veteran pharmacist.

### South Australia.

**PHARMACY BOARD.**—At the meeting on December 15, 1910, Mr. Hustler was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year. He has been a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society since 1904 and joined the Board in 1906. He has also filled the position of examiner.

## CANADIAN NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

**THE SASKATCHEWAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION BILL** is before the Saskatchewan Legislature at present, and may be passed soon. Previously Saskatchewan and Alberta were combined as the North-West Territories Pharmaceutical Association.

**MR. DICK CHAPMAN**, Western traveller for H. K. Wampole & Co., Perth, Ontario, was killed on January 21 in a railroad wreck on the "Soo" line, on his way to Calgary. He was one of the best known and best liked of the drug-travellers in Western Canada, and had represented Wampole's for many years.

**DR. T. A. SLOCUM, LTD.**, Toronto, who control "Psychine" and other preparations, are adopting the direct-agreement full-price protection plan. Very few preparations in Canada have prices protected by agreement. Among those protected are Stearns' preparations, Dr. Miles's remedies, Dr. Pierce's medicines, Seely's goods, and Wampole's preparations.

**THE FIRST COUNCIL** of the Alberta Pharmaceutical Association (which got its charter from the Alberta Legislature about a month ago) will be as follows: Messrs. Findlay (Calgary), Gaety (Red Deer), Graydon (Edmonton), Higinbotham (Lethbridge), Macdonald (Edmonton), Monkman (Vegreville), and Pringle (Medicine Hat). These gentlemen have been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

## COLONIAL AND FOREIGN NEWS.

**WOMEN PHARMACISTS IN RUSSIA.**—Frau Meenof, a Russian woman pharmacist, has recently started a pharmacy in Moscow, the second in Russia to be opened by a woman.

**THE QUACKERY BILL IN GERMANY.**—Though the Reichstag has been sitting since January 12, no mention is made of a forthcoming meeting of the Commission which is studying the "Bill for the Reform of Abuses in the Healing Profession."

**ITALIAN PHARMACY BILL.**—The much-discussed Italian Pharmacy Bill will shortly be submitted to Parliament. The Government is stated to have the intention of following the example of other countries and introducing a tax of 5c. on every lira or portion of a lira of the price of pharmaceutical specialities. Part of the proceeds of the tax will be devoted to providing pensions for pharmacists.

## INDIA AND THE EAST.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

**MR. CHAS. WHITE**, of London, has left Bombay for his regular trip to Southern India.

**MR. J. P. ROSS**, chemist and druggist, assistant to Messrs. Kemp & Co., Bombay, has returned from his home leave.

**MR. J. SCOTT EMERSON**, chemist and druggist, assistant to Messrs. Thomson & Taylor, Bombay, has been appointed manager of their Poona branch.



## PRESCRIPTION PROBLEM.

THE exercise which was set in the Coloured Supplement of our issue of January 21 has brought us a good many postcard solutions. The chief ambiguity in the prescription is in the directions for both the mixture and the pills, and the greater part of the replies received failed to satisfy us in this matter; but it is only fair to state that the standard of the present competition is as high as it has ever been. The following is the correct rendering of the script:

Pot Brom 3ij  
Spt Amm Foetid 3j  
Inf Valerian 3vj  
3ss t.d.s.  
Pil. Aloes c Bellad.  
O.A.N.

Mitte vj

Many of the competitors regarded the directions for taking the pills—O.A.N. (omni alterna nocte)—as indicating the initials of the manufacturers of the pill; but on the other hand this line of the prescription presented no difficulty to a good proportion of those who sent in postcards. The following are the prize-winners this time, and each will receive a copy of the "Chemist's Medical Dictionary." It is somewhat noticeable that no correct solution of the problem was received from London and district:

Mr. E. HANDS, The Royal Infirmary, Sheffield.

Mr. H. K. CRODSALE, care of Mr. J. Holloway, 18 High Street, Warwick.

Mr. W. J. PEARSON, The Dispensary, New Street, Burton-on-Trent.

Mr. H. F. ROME, Haddon Road, Bakewell.

The next exercise is given below. Postcard solutions received before February 20 will be considered in awarding prizes at the discretion of the Editor.

*Intro gly 3j*  
*Spt Amm Foetid 3j*  
*Inf Valerian 3vj*  
*3ss t.d.s.*  
*Pil. Aloes c Bellad.*  
*O.A.N.*

## A Feline Fancy.

When a hamper of "Returned Empties" from Ashton-under-Lyne was opened in the warehouse of Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., the other day, a fine cat jumped out. Pussy had been four days on the journey, but was none the worse. When the Ashton chemist was communicated with he confessed to the loss of a cat, and presented it to the managing director of the company. Hence the subjoined lines:

This adventurous puss, with an itch to roam,  
Had turned her back on her Ashton home;  
With the tales of the errand-boy imbued  
She resolved to see the world, and sued  
The help of Fate, saying, "Come what may,  
I'll to London town as a stowaway."  
And the Fates were kind (not a common feat),  
For she landed in friendly Southwark Street,  
Where the future is synthesised with hope,  
And life is sweetened with coal-tar soap.  
And now, content in her new estate,  
She purrs while the finctures percolate;  
And she sips of the luscious malt-and-oil  
While syrups splutter and extracts boil.  
But she sometimes dreams as the night stars shine  
Of the mice at Ashton-under-Lyne.

## COMING EVENTS.

This section of the "C. & D." is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events which are sent to the Editor by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Monday, February 13.

London Chemists' Association, 19 Kennington Terrace, Kennington Park, S.E., at 8.30 p.m. Committee-meeting.

Tuesday, February 14.

Oldham Pharmaceutical Association, Café Monico, Union Street, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. J. Grier, M.Sc., on "Modern Synthetic Remedies."

Wednesday, February 15.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, North British Branch, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 8.30 p.m. Evening meeting. Mr. T. Stephenson, Ph.C., on "Concentrated and Fresh Infusions: A Comparison"; Mr. Donald McEwan on "An Incompatible Chloral Mixture"; Mr. Geo. Elliot on "Extract of Liquorice and Calcium Chloride."

Croydon Pharmacists' Association, London Chemists' Association, Thames Valley Pharmacists' Association, and Western Pharmacists' Association, Frascati's Restaurant, Oxford Street, London, W., at 8.30 p.m. Joint meeting to discuss the draft scheme for dividing the Minor and establishing a curriculum. The discussion will be opened by Messrs. T. Mahen, T. H. W. Idris, J.P., C. J. G. Banker, and C. T. Allen.

Leeds Chemists' Association, Grand Restaurant, Boar Lane, at 9 p.m. Mr. Armitage on "The Indifference of the Pharmacist."

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, Lyons' Popular Café, Piccadilly. Tickets (3s. each) from Mr. J. Grier, M.Sc., the University, or Mr. W. Griffiths Hughes, 17 Deansgate.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association, Grand Hotel, Birmingham, at 8.30 p.m. Trade and scientific papers will be introduced by Mr. F. H. Prosser and Mr. F. H. Alcock.

National Union of Assistant Pharmacists, Liverpool Branch, Kirkland's Café, Bold Street, at 7.30 p.m. Whist-drive. Tickets (2s. each) from Mr. T. Ashworth, 87 Bold Street.

Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse Pharmacists' Association, Palm Court, Royal Hotel, Plymouth, at 7 p.m. Whist-drive. Tickets (3s. each) from Mr. S. A. Perkins, Hon. Secretary, 15 Cumberland Street, Devonport.

Thursday, February 16.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, Oxford Street, London, W., at 9 p.m. Dr. N. Walmisley on "Venereal Diseases and 606."

Peterborough Association of Pharmacists, Grand Hotel, at 4 p.m., general meeting; at 6.30 p.m., annual dinner. Tickets for the dinner (5s. each) from Mr. H. E. Noble, Hon. Secretary, Long Causeway.

Scarborough Association of Pharmacists, Brooklands, Esplanade Gardens. Whist-drive and dance. Tickets (2s. each) from Mr. G. H. Meadley, Hon. Secretary, 9 and 11 Gladstone Road.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, London, W., at 8.30 p.m. The following papers will be communicated: "Different Methods of Applying the Grignard Reagents," by Messrs. H. Davies and F. S. Kipping; "The Formation and Reactions of Imino Compounds. Part XV: The Production of Imino Derivatives of Piperidine leading to the Formation of the  $\beta\beta$ -di-substituted Glutaric Acids," by Messrs. F. B. Thole and J. F. Thorpe; "The Interaction of Copper and Nitric Acid in Presence of Metallic Nitrates," by Messrs. E. H. Rennie and W. T. Cooke.

Friday, February 17.

Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association, Gervis Hall Restaurant, at 8.30 p.m. Dr. W. J. Middleton on "The Pyonex Treatment."

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, London, W., at 9 p.m. Professor H. E. Armstrong on "The Stimulation of Digestive Activity."

Association of Women Pharmacists, 13 Victoria Street, London, S.W., at 7.30 p.m. Discussion on the proposed curriculum. All women pharmacists are invited.

JUNIOR PHARMACY BALL.—The thirtieth Junior Pharmacy Ball is to be held at the Portman Rooms, Baker Street, London, W., on February 22, commencing at 9 p.m. Tickets (7s. 6d. each, including supper and light refreshments) from Mr. J. E. Southon, Hon. Secretary, 8 Leadenhall Street, E.C.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.—The annual dinner will be held in the Duke's Room, Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C., on February 21. Mr. F. Bascombe will be in the chair. Tickets (6s. 6d. each) from Messrs. W. A. Storey and R. W. Wren, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.



### Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest.

Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed.

#### Government Quinine is Pink.

SIR.—With reference to my predecessor's letter No. S.15732, dated August 30, 1907, relative to the importation into India of sulphate of quinine coloured pink, a communication has recently been received from the Government of India stating that the pink colouring of quinine issued from Government Factories in India is intended merely to distinguish quinine manufactured by Government from ordinary commercial quinine and to prevent fraud. I shall be obliged if this letter may be published in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

W. G. BUTLER,

Director General of Stores.

India Office, Whitehall, S.W., February 7.

#### Turin International Exhibition.

SIR.—It has been decided that in the British Section of the approaching Turin Exhibition chemical and physical apparatus shall be shown as far as possible in a truly practical and novel manner, and I trust you will afford me through the medium of your valuable columns an opportunity of giving information to your readers regarding the scheme. Generally speaking, no means are provided at exhibitions for demonstrating the utility of the instruments exhibited, and it has been felt that it would be a very great improvement to show apparatus as it would be used in a laboratory. Accordingly, for the British Chemical Section of the Turin Exhibition, arrangements are now approaching completion by which, it is anticipated, there will be on view at least two well-equipped chemical laboratories with such work going on as will effectively illustrate various interesting processes. In addition, there will be a large space available for the display in showcases of chemical products and apparatus not in use in the laboratories. Smaller rooms will be provided for certain special appliances. The court devoted to scientific instruments will be of similar design. Here also arrangements are being made for the display of apparatus ready for work, electric supply, where needed, being provided. The equipment of a large dark-room is under consideration, and in this projection-apparatus, such as oscillographs, spectroscopes, optical lanterns, and photometers, could be shown to advantage. The organisation of the exhibits referred to has been placed by the Exhibitions Branch of the Board of Trade in the hands of Dr. F. Mollwo Perkin, under the direction of a joint sub-committee of the Chemical Industries Committee and the Mathematical and Scientific Instruments Sub-committee. This joint sub-committee considers that exhibitors could not have more favourable conditions for demonstrating the merits of their exhibits than those which this new arrangement will afford, and that at the same time in the way of instruction by such demonstrations the visiting public will be greatly benefited.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

BOVERTON REDWOOD,

Chairman, Chemical Industries Committee.

February 2.

#### The New Curriculum and Some Suggestions.

SIR.—In coming to a definite conclusion with reference to any alteration which the Pharmaceutical Society may make in its examinations many important items have to be considered. As far as one can gather it is not with the idea of making the title "pharmacist" more difficult and more expensive to procure that the Society is considering

its scheme of a curriculum, but it is a bold step in the right direction to stamp out the army of unqualified traders which, as everyone knows, is made up from men who have been unfortunate in the Minor as it is conducted at the present time. The outcome of a curriculum practically means that every man who serves his apprenticeship in a recognised pharmacy shall be able to pass the Final examination with certainty when the time comes. This will mean that the percentage of passes will increase by leaps and bounds, even though the entries may be smaller, with a great saving both in money and anxiety to the candidate. Let me give a note of warning: if unqualified traders increase, their voice will be heard, and sooner or later they will get recognition and uphold their right to get a living. This is why I plead for no greater stringency in the examination than at present.

Let me explain the meaning of the term recognised pharmacy or perhaps "registered pharmacy" for the training of apprentices. All men in business are alive to the fact that some shops are better able to take apprentices than others, this fact depending a good deal on the class of business, time at the disposal of the proprietor, etc. What I should like to emphasise is that the man who takes apprentices should make a speciality of it. His place of business should be registered as such in the books of the Society; he should not only be able to teach the apprentice the routine of his business, but give him his training in theory and practical chemistry in a small laboratory, pharmacy, materia medica, and botany; in fact, the first part of the curriculum should be covered in the first three years of apprenticeship. Books of his work ought to be kept and sent up to the Society for examination every three or six months, and a short examination at the finish of this period (held at some convenient centre) ought to show that the youth has made good use of his time. A youth so qualified would be of great value to any master, and ready to grasp the subjects of his Final, when he felt he had gained sufficient experience, at some recognised pharmacy school. Of course the chemist who thus trains the apprentice would have certainly a great deal more to do; but I believe in the chemist so equipped getting a premium with every apprentice. The idea of a chemist taking apprentices as a source of cheap labour is wrong, and should be put down with a strong hand. The chemist's apprentice should be like the future schoolmaster—he should work half a day and study half a day. Nearly all present-day pharmacists have passed the Minor examination and should remember sufficient of their subjects to meet any difficulty which should arise while the youth is filling in his first three years. In fact, the Society could send papers along during each month outlining the course of study. I conceive the Society's idea is to make every man a success—not one out of four, as now very often happens. The little extra outlay in paying a premium will be well compensated by certainty of success and less fees to be paid in consequence.

It will be noticed that I have said little of physics: I believe that physics, requiring as it does a well-equipped laboratory with expensive apparatus, might be left to the Final examination and studied in a recognised school. The subjects for the Intermediate examination which I suggest are:

Elementary Botany (Practical and Theory).  
Elementary Chemistry (Practical and Theory).  
Pharmacy (Preparation of Galenicals, etc.).  
Elementary Materia Medica (Recognition of Drugs in Pharmacy, Properties, etc.).  
Dispensing and Prescription-reading.

These could all be learnt in the first three years of apprenticeship, and should not be so far advanced as the present Minor syllabus. They should be, as the examination implies, an intermediate step. The subjects for the Final I suggest as follows:

Advanced Botany (Practical and Theory).  
Advanced Chemistry (Practical and Theory).  
Practical Pharmacy (the Estimations of the Pharmacopœia, with the Tests for Organic Substances).  
Organic Chemistry and Physics.  
Dispensing and Prescription-reading.  
Advanced Materia Medica (the Active Principles contained in Drugs: their Extraction, Composition, etc.).



I think it is apparent that all the above subjects are better done in a pharmacy school under a skilled teacher, with the exception of dispensing and prescription-reading, which ought to be thoroughly grasped before the candidate enters any school of pharmacy, providing he has made good use of his apprenticeship and assistantship days.

Yours truly,  
Grimsby. C. H. ASHTON.

### Subscribers' Symposium.

For questions, answers, incidents, and interchange of opinions among "C. & D." readers.

#### A Winter Butterfly.

Mr. E. R. Valpy, assistant with Mr. C. Hare, chemist, 14 Liverpool Road, Birkdale, sends us a butterfly with variegated wings which emerged from its cocoon on January 27. Mr. Valpy says that at some time during 1910 a chrysalis was formed above the radiator in Mr. Hare's pharmacy, and later the cocoon was radiated to protect it. Mr. Valpy says that it is evident that Mr. Hare keeps his shop at an extra-normal temperature, as the butterfly emerged on the above date when disturbed and flew about the pharmacy for a short period. Mr. Valpy would be glad to hear from chemist entomologists in regard to the phenomenon.

#### The P.A.T.A.

Thanks for Editorial in this week's issue. *Re* "Practicable Suggestion," "we feel that if such a suggestion is made it will not be taken into consideration." I would say I hold a better opinion of the P.A.T.A. Council than to agree with you here.—I. E. BOLSHAW. [The negative was not meant, and should be deleted.—EDITOR C. & D.]

#### Counter Prescribing.

A gentleman staggered into the pharmacy and sank down upon a chair; he was evidently suffering acutely. "What is the matter, sir?" asked the chemist. "I don't know: the pain is dreadful," he replied, and appeared to be in agony, the perspiration so profuse that it actually streamed off his head. Helping him into my parlour, I laid him on the couch, asked a few questions respecting symptoms, and prepared a draught *impromptu*. "What is it? I'm a doctor myself," he said. "Never mind," I replied, "it's quite a safe dose." He complied, and soon felt relieved; he was not only pleased, but offered me half a sovereign, which I hesitated to receive, but he insisted, saying, "You have saved my life." I then told him what my opinion was—namely, that he was passing a calculus. A few days after he called again, bringing with him a nasty-looking jagged body, which I weighed. Thus I had the satisfaction of having prescribed for a doctor, taken a fee, and secured the friendship of a superior medical practitioner. The remedy was:

Tr. hyoscyami	...	...	...	5ss.
Chlorodyni	...	...	...	℥xx.
Liq. potassæ	...	...	...	℥xxv.
Aq. camph. ad	...	...	...	℥iss.

M. P. S. (29/30.)

#### Appreciations.

Allow me to congratulate you on the Winter Issue of the *C. & D.* I think it is an excellent volume from front to back, and the many articles in it are written with that "spicy nature" one seldom comes across.—E. S. BROWN.

I received the Winter Number on Tuesday, and among many interesting things I discovered that I had been fortunate enough to gain a prize. This I have duly received this morning. Please accept my thanks therefor and my appreciation of this number generally.—Wm. Crozier.

### Legal Queries.

Consult the Legal Advice Section of "The Chemists' and Druggists Diary," 1911, p. 435, before writing about your difficulty.

F. H. R. (187/5).—The registration of the composition of proprietary medicines is not an official requirement in the United States of America. If such medicines contain one or more of certain toxic substances the fact, with the dose, must be stated on the label. See "Pharmaceutical Formulas" appendix.

De Wet (178/35) is the tenant under lease of a shop and house for a term of years. When he purchased a chemist's business carried on in the shop, the deed of sale mentioned "fittings" as part of what he purchased. The lease mentions only house and shop as being leased to him. Has "De Wet" the right at the expiration of the lease to take down the fittings and remove them to another shop in the same

town, and, if so, will he have to restore the appearances of the walls from which the wall-fittings have been removed? [In the absence of any stipulation to the contrary, "De Wet" is entitled to remove at the end of his term all tenant's and trade fittings in the shop, but not the landlord's fittings, and in so removing the fittings he must use proper care so as to do no material injury to the premises or the fittings removed. Unless the fittings can be removed without doing them any serious injury they cannot be removed at all.]

H. O. L. (191/59).—You certainly ought to have the trademark registered in Class 42 as a food. If you register it in Class 3 you will make it *prima facie* a medicine, and may then get into trouble with the Board of Customs and Excise as to stamping, seeing that it is held out as "Invaluable in cases of Rickets, Consumption, etc." Before placing the article on the market as a food it would be advisable for you to submit a sample of it to the Board of Customs and Excise, in order to have a definite declaration from them that it is not a medicine. From the information submitted to us it appears to be a medicine and not a food; but in any case the ruling in *Harding v. Migge* (*C. & D. Diary*, 1911, p. 450) applies.

Lincoln (186/73) wants to know if a 4-oz. hair-lotion containing tr. cantharidis 5iv. should be put in a bottle distinguishable to touch. [Yes; the tincture and any preparation or admixture containing it is a Part 2 poison, and the poison regulations require such a bottle; not necessarily a hexagonal poison-bottle.]

West African Subscriber (192/33).—There is no other means of qualifying as a dentist than that described in our Educational Number of August 13, 1910.

Canadian (193/72).—The mere words "drawing salve" should not make the ointment liable to medicine stamp-duty, but if any part of the human body is mentioned the ointment will become liable.

J. M. B. (192/70).—The addition of extract of quassia to hair-lotions manufactured with industrial methylated spirit has frequently been regarded by the Board of Customs and Excise as sufficient ground for giving permission to use the industrial spirit.

Ignominious (193/5).—The Poisoned Grain Prohibition Act, 1863, and the Poisoned Flesh Prohibition Act, 1864, were enacted before there was a Schedule of Poisons in this country. Consequently, the use of any substance such as barium carbonate—although not scheduled as a poison—is covered by the Acts, the effect of which is briefly explained in our *Diary*, p. 466.

Nemo (194/61).—(1) It will be illegal for B., an unqualified person, to carry on the business of A., a registered chemist (which he has purchased), either under his own name or A.'s, or with a qualified manager. The law of this subject is fully explained in our *Diary*. (2) A. may prevent B. from using his name in business.

### Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not as a rule repeat information given in this section during the past twelve months. When references are given to past issues, these should be consulted. Back numbers for the past five years can generally be obtained from our office at the published prices. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles.

R. M. L. (189/16).—The equivalent of tr. valerianæ ammon. to zinc valerianas cannot be conveniently determined, but therapeutically 2 grains of the valerianate is approximately equal to a drachm of the tincture. Like other zinc salts, the valerianate has nerve-tonic properties, due to the zinc as well as to the valerianic acid.

E. R. (7/1).—COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS.—The only recent book which answers your description is Freeman and Chandler's "The World's Commercial Products" (Pitman, 10s. 6d.).

Vegetarian (161/30).—BOOKS ON VEGETARIAN COOKERY.—The following are the chief books on this subject: Mrs. Bowditch's "New Vegetarian Dishes" (G. Bell, 1s.); "A Comprehensive Guide Book" ("Golden Age," 15s Brompton Road, S.W., 1s.); "Reform Cookery Book" (J. Leng & Co., 6d.); "Jubilee Cookery Book" (London Vegetarian Association, 2d.).

A. S. (163/9).—(1) CHILBLAIN-MIXTURE:

Acid. lactic, B.P.	...	...	5iij.
Aquæ	...	...	5iv.
Calcii carb. precip.	...	...	q.s.

Mix the acid and water, add chalk to saturation, and then

Ext. glycyrrh. liq.	...	...	5ij.
Glycerini	...	...	5ss.
Aq. ad	...	...	5vj.

Filter. Dose: One tablespoonful thrice daily.

(2) REPLATING CYCLE PARTS at home is not an economical process, but you may try the following recipe, which is stated to be excellent for rusty cranks, handle-bars, etc., of cycles:

Nickel chloride	...	...	4 oz.
Precipitated chalk	...	...	2 oz.
Zinc white	...	...	2 oz.
Glycerin	...	...	2 dr.
Solution of ammonia	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Water	...	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Mix, and apply by rubbing on the cleaned surfaces.

*P. B. R. & S. (Lahore) (183/49).*—(1) INK-POWDER.—The following is a good modern recipe for a powder which only requires mixing with 1 litre of cold water to form a writing fluid:

Aniline-green D.	...	...	2.5 grams
Ponceau R. R.	...	...	2.5 grams
Phenol-blue, 3 F.	...	...	2.5 grams
Powdered sugar	...	...	20 grams
Potassium acid sulphate	...	...	1 gram

(2) TEA-TABLETS are made with powdered tea, sugar being the adhesive employed.

*Coburg (182/8).*—Are you referring to caramel colouring or caramel sweetmeat?

*J. W. W. (176/73).*—BREEDING FOX TERRIERS.—Dalziel's "The Fox Terrier: its History, Points, Breeding, Rearing, Preparing for Exhibition, and Coursing" (Upcott Gill, 1s.) is the work you require. Mr. Gill also publishes several fox-terrier stud-books.

*A. K. (172/2).*—HAIR-RESTORER.—This is a lead and sulphur preparation represented by the following formula:

Lead acetate	...	...	5iss.
Milk of sulphur (calcareous)	...	...	5iij.
Glycerin	...	...	3ss.
Heliotrope perfume	...	...	5ij.
Water to	...	...	3x.

Mix the powders intimately and rub up with the glycerin, gradually add the water, and lastly the perfume.

*J. A. B. (177/50).*—MASSAGE-PASTE.—This is soft paraffin of rather high melting-point, and it seems also to be slightly perfumed. The addition of a little ceresin to soft paraffin would give a similar product.

*Cage (178/51).*—(1) CAGE-BIRDS.—The feathers can be cleaned by a dry method, which consists in gently rubbing with one of the popular cloth-balls, the basis of which is magnesia. The powder is wiped off again by means of a clean soft rag. (2) ORANGE-CAKE POWDER.—Your surmise is correct that this consists of rice-powder mixed with oil of orange-peel. One we examined some time ago had sugar in place of the rice-powder, but the directions for use may have been different.

*Capstan (171/62).*—TICKET-WRITING.—Mr. Marfitt in an article on this subject in the *C. & D.*, January 29, 1910, recommends Vere Foster's copy-books of printing, which are obtainable at stationers' shops. A little mucilage of acacia gives a gloss to inks employed in ticket-writing, but sometimes a shellac basis for the ink is used. We assume you have read the articles on the subject which appeared in the last two volumes of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*.

*D. F. F. (179/73).*—DEVELOPER TO SUIT YOUR LABEL.—The following may be used:

Metol	...	...	50 grains
Quinol	...	...	80 grains
Potassium metasulphite	...	...	200 grains
Potassium bromide	...	...	16 grains
Potassium carbonate	...	2 oz.	40 grains
Water to	...	...	20 oz.

Dissolve the metol and quinol in 12 oz. of water, add the metasulphite and bromide, dissolve, and strain. Dissolve the salt of tartar in the rest of the water and mix the two solutions.

For use dilute with an equal part of water, but for snapshot-work it can be used undiluted; for bromide-papers use two parts of water and one of developer.

*R. S. D. (176/51).*—RESTORING ENGRAVINGS that have become "Foxy."—For the wet method see *C. & D.*, December 24, 1910, p. 944, and January 14, 1911, p. 65. The dry process consists in rubbing with bread-crumbs or magnesia.

*H. M. (145/3).*—SHAMPOO-POWDER.—See *C. & D.*, January 28, p. 146.

*C. S. (182/58).*—WALNUT-STAINS ON HANDS.—Apply potassium-permanganate solution and then scrub the stained parts with solution of oxalic acid.

*Nostrum (142/34).*—(1) DRAWING-SALVE for gatherings, boils, etc.—Either resin ointment coloured with a little powdered cochineal or the following are good ointments for the purpose:

Plumbi acet.	...	...	5ij.
Cere albæ	...	...	3ij.
Ol. olivæ	...	...	3x.

Misce.

(2) WORM-POWDERS without santonin:

A.	B.
Pulv. scammonii ... 5ij.	Pulv. rhei ... 3j.
Pulv. aromatici ... 5iv.	Pulv. jalapæ ... 3j.
Misce: For two years 2 gr.,	Calomelanos ... 3ss.
three years 3 gr., and 1 gr. for	Misce: For one year 4 gr.,
each year up to fourteen years.	two to three years, 5 to 6 gr.,
	three to five years 6 to 7 gr.,
	five to seven years 7 to 8 gr.,
	seven to eight years 8 to 10 gr.

*P. B. & Z. (Rotterdam) (184/6).*—BOOT-DRESSING.—We printed a number of formulæ for boot-polish in the *C. & D.*, August 27, 1910, p. 354, to which please refer.

*T. V. H. (Bombay) (174/37).*—(1) BOOK ON ELECTRO-PLATING.—Gentry's "Practical Electro-plating" (P. Marshall & Co., 1s.) will suit you. (2) COLOURED MARKING-INK.—The marking-inks which remain red or green are made by incorporating carmine, eosin, emerald green, or chlorophyll with a basis of albumen to which a preservative such as salicylic acid has been added. On passing a hot iron over writing done with one of these liquids the albumen is coagulated in the fibres of the fabric. Water-glass is also used as a base, while reddish-purple writing is given by gold chloride. Formulæ are given in "Pharmaceutical Formulæ."

*P. Q. (169/74).*—GOLD PAINT.—This is prepared by mixing bronze-powder with one of the following bases in the proportion of 1 oz. or more per pint.

- (1) Resin 1 oz., benzene 20 oz.
- (2) Celluloid  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., amyl acetate 20 oz.
- (3) Gold size and turpentine equal parts.
- (4) Gold size and spirit equal parts.
- (5) Borax-shellac solution 2½ parts, spirit 1 part.

The chief point to note in making this paint is to see that the base is free from acidity. This is ensured by shaking with magnesium carbonate, chalk, or lime, and decanting before mixing the liquid with the bronze.

## Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," February 15, 1861

### A Slight Lancet Cut.

We have recently been attacking the medical profession—not as surgeons, physicians, or legitimate medical advisers, but as dabblers in a trade they know little about (the trade of drug-selling) and dispensers of physic made up by stable-boys. Without any particular class bias we stood up for fair, open, gentlemanly dealing, and for the unchecked liberty of asking and answering questions, even upon such supposed recondite subjects as bodily ailments. We spoke in terms of well-merited contempt of all petty informing and espionage; and we stood up for free trade and against class legislation. In doing this we trod upon the corns of "doctors" generally, from the physician of acknowledged ability in Saville Row down to the electro-plated practitioner with the German degree purchased for a few pounds from a Jew agent. Having done this, we fully expected a reply from one or the other of the many medical organs; and we are glad to see the faithful "Lancet" first in the field, attempting to defend its friends and supporters. . . . At the next step we come upon several assumptions. It is assumed that we are opposed to members of the Pharmaceutical Society (which we are not) and that we hate the whole medical profession (which we do not). We are strong supporters of the Pharmaceutical Society, even when we advocate the formation of the new Association; and we have no desire to interfere with the practice and profits of doctors. We wish every man to do the best he can for himself, without any aid from Government. We only attack the medical profession because at present, to some extent, they are a law-protected class, and they seem inclined to use their privileges to the injury of their neighbours. The liberty of giving "advice over the druggist's counter," as "The Lancet" phrases it, involves a great principle. If it is effectually destroyed, the thin end of the wedge will be driven in, and aggressive legislation will be encouraged to proceed further. In arguing upon these grounds we are looking far beyond the narrow limits of any particular trade.



**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.**

TWO 56-lb. tins Lever's glycerin, 109s. DODGE, Chemist, Albert Square, Manchester.

OVERSTOCKED.—Four barrels cod-liver oil, 80s. per barrel. BUTTERWORTH, Chemist, 354 Stretford Road, Manchester.

**OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.**

OPTICIAN'S trial-case, complete, new condition; cost £12 5s., accept £8 10s. cash. J. DE VILDA, 17 Calverley Road, Tunbridge Wells.

MICROSCOPE, by Crouch, fine and coarse adjustment, double nose piece, diaphragm, two eyepieces, two objectives, 1/6 and mahogany case; must sell; will take four guineas; worth double. CUMMINGS, Medical College, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.**

STOCKTAKING.—1 doz. 1s. 6d. Odol. P.O. 13s., carriage paid. 173/18. Office of this Paper.

WHAT offers? 8 1s. 1 1/2d. Gibson's vocal lozenges; 9 1s. Marshall's cubeb's cigarettes; 1 2s. 6d. Bayer's liquid Somatose; 1 2s. 6d. Zylbalsamum; 2 2s. 9d. Hearne's bronchitis-cure. FIFE, Cathcart Road, Glasgow.

**SHARES**

SHARES for sale. See p. xxvi.

**SHOP FITTINGS.**

NEST of drawers, with lockers, 9 ft. by 4 ft. 6; bent-glass counter and wall cases. 55 Lansdowne Road, Clapham.

COUNTER-CASE, bent glass, as Maw's 2740, 5 ft. 6 in.; cost £10; excellent condition; take £3 cash. WELLSPRINGS, Bedford Street.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

TEN gramophone disc records, good condition; 8s. W. WEBSTER, 63 Haddon Street, Derby.

OXYGEN cylinders in good condition, 2 by 20 ft. and 2 by 6 ft. Offers, WRIGHT, Chemist, Burnley.

WATER-BED, best rubber, 3 ft. by 4 ft., practically new; thoroughly sound; a bargain; £2 5s. with case complete; half original cost. Address, "R. D.," 102 Abbotsbury Road, Weymouth.

24 4-gr. pill-machine, 7s. 6d.; 36 3-gr., 7s. 6d.; dispensing scales and weights, 8s. 6d.; physical balance, 10s.; 50-gal. paraffin tank, 14s.; Amidol, 1s. 3d. oz., 4 oz. 4s. 3d. MUNDELL, 178 Harehills Avenue, Leeds.

EIGHT magnificent chemical specimens in glass cases, suitable for high-class shop window or exhibition; cost £20; also glass shelves for window; Brown's automatic water-still, in good condition; also several oil-tanks, with taps; low prices to clear. MAURICE SMITH, Kidderminster.

**WANTED.**

POWDER-FILLING machine. Full particulars to 195/1, Office of this Paper.

OPTICAL test-case; deposit on approval. "OPTICS," 16 Lyncombe Hill, Bath.

SECOND HAND 10-gal. iron drums. State price, JEVONS, Chemist, Market Rasen.

OPTICAL trial case; state contents and price. HOPKINS, 50 York Road, Canterbury.

SECOND-HAND fixtures, shop-rounds, jars, etc. Particulars to "R. W.," 157 Fentiman Road, S.W.

ABBE refractometer, second-hand, complete, in perfect order. D. & J. FOWLER, LTD., 2 Lime Street Square, E.C.

GOOD Turkey and honeycomb sponges, York glass recess label bottles, mechanical window devices. LIVESLEY, Preston.

LARGE Royal Arms, suitable for outdoor use, with or without "By appointment, etc." WARRANT (172/38), Office of this Paper.

SECOND-HAND Arnold's "Veterinary Catalogue"; would pay up to 10s. for copy in good condition. Reply, 195/30, Office of this Paper.

OPTICAL books; Minor, Major, Chemists' books; send prepaid for valuation; cash offers per return. GOWEN, Bookseller, Waterloo Liverpool.

ANTIQUES, pharmaceutical apparatus, e.g. Chemist's jars, mortars, scales, weights, measures, prints. "N. Y. Z." (196/7), Office of this Paper.

MAJOR books on physics, botany, and materia medica in exchange for cash or U.C.C. matriculation books. "PHARMACIST," Jessop Hospital, Sheffield.

SECOND-HAND fittings; thorough good condition and cheap; reasonable distance with view inspection; also glass shelves. Full particulars to "L.," 4 Field House Terrace, Durham.

PLATINUM, any form; utmost value remitted. ROWSELL, 11 Grebor Street, Dulwich, Platinum Refiner. Established 1886. Reference, London and South Western Bank, East Dulwich Branch.

**London Drug Auctions.**

AT the auctions of new and old drugs, held on Thursday, February 9, a fair quantity of goods offered, the demand for which was generally quiet, with very few price-alterations. Cape aloes brought fully previous prices, and very fair prices were realised for Curacao in gourds. Zanzibar in skins are now becoming scarce. Sumatra benzoin was steady and for short-broad buchu an advance of 9d. to 10d. was paid. Balsam tolu remains firm. Cardamoms were mostly offered from second-hands and hung fire, but full rates were paid for first-hand lots. Cascara-sagrada is about steady, and Calumba is scarce and dearer. Dragon's-blood has been in demand privately for reboiled. Ergot dearer and very scarce. Gamboge rather easier. Honey steady. Ipecacuanha quiet but firm. Rhubarb steady, grey Jamaica sarsaparilla firm and native-Jamaica neglected. Senna sold at rather firmer rates, and beeswax was firm all round where business effected.

AGAR AGAR.—Seventeen bales of Japanese strip sold at from 1s. 7 1/2d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. for fair No. 1 quality.

ALOES.—Of Cape aloes fifty cases Mossel Bay offered and about thirty-eight sold on the usual twenty per cent. tares at firm rates. Good bright hard firsts realised 35s., fair ditto 34s. 6d., dullish seconds 34s., very drossy and dull 33s. 6d., loose collected 32s. 6d., and ullaged 32s. Two cases Zanzibar in skins, which are now getting scarce, sold at from 65s. to 67s. 6d. for fair hepatic, and for a case of skinny a bid of 50s. is to be made. Of Curacao 636 gourds sold at 70s. per cwt. for small to medium size of very fair liver, 65s. for duller ditto, 47s. 6d. to 50s. for dull livery, 45s. for fair capey, and 22s. for broken gourds and pieces. Good stiff pasty Socotrine in kegs was limited at 77s. 6d. Of Curacao in boxes thirty offered and fifteen sold at 54s. for dull livery character.

AMMONIACUM.—Three bags sold without reserve at 35s. to 62s. 6d., the lower price being paid for country damaged block.

ANGELICA ROOT.—Five bales of twisted were held at 82s. 6d. per cwt. no discount—gross for net.

ANISEED, partly sold at 25/- per cwt. for Russian.

BALSAM TOLU.—Three cases fair hard in large tins were firmly held at 1s. 1d., a bid of 1s. being refused.

BELLADONNA-ROOT.—Five bales analysing 0.53 per cent. alkaloids were held at 42s. 6d. per cwt., and eight bales without test sold without reserve at 25s. per cwt.

BENZOIN.—Firm. A parcel of 30 cases Sumatra sold at from 6l. 12s. 6d. to 6l. 15s. per cwt. for fair almondy seconds, with slightly false packed ends. Twenty cases of Sumatra were bought in at from 7l. to 7l. 5s. for good fair seconds. A single case of Siam grains of good aroma was limited at 24l.

BUCHU was 9d. to 10d. dearer for short-broad. Nine bales of fair to good green sold at from 3s. 9d. to 3s. 10d. per lb. Two bales yellow ovals sold at 1s. 9d., and three bales green ovals realised from 8d. to 10d. per lb. Four bales of longs had been sold privately.

CALABAR BEANS.—Two bags of fair sold without reserve at 1s. per lb.

CALUMBA.—A parcel of 40 bags brought good prices, being scarce; 22 bags medium to extra bold bright yellowish native washed sorts sold at 47s. 6d., fair sorts at 40s. to 43s., and ordinary stemmy at 34s. per cwt.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—Fourteen cases China were catalogued, of which 7 had been sold privately, and 180s. was wanted for the remainder.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Two cases of fair Bombay tops were firmly held at 4s. 7d. per lb., a public bid of 4s. 6d. being refused.

CARDAMOMS sold at firm rates, including Ceylon-Mysore good bold pale 2s. 9d. to 3s.; medium to bold ditto 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.; small and medium 2s. 2d. to 2s. 5d.; splits 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d.; and pale seed at 2s. 3d. per lb.

**We make Window Tickets**

of every description for Chemists. Next time you have a line you specially want to boom, why not have a smart catchy ticket made for it, explaining fully all about its merits? It will easily help you to treble its sale. Give us particulars of your requirements and we will give you a price.

**DUDLEY & CO., Window Ticket Experts, HOLLOWAY, LONDON.**



**CASCARA SAGRADA.**—Eighty-one bags of 1910 crop were held at 37s. gross for net without discount, a bid of 36s. being refused.

**COCA-LEAVES.**—Six cases Ceylon-Truxillo character, imported *via* Tuticorin, sold at 1s. to 1s. 2d. per lb. for fair broken greenish; for five cases of brown Ceylon-Huanuco 1s. 2d. was paid, country-damaged going at 7d. Seventy-six bags of Java green siftings sold at from 8d. to 1s. per lb.

**COLCHICUM CORM.**—Five bales were bought in at 55s.

**CROTON SEED.**—Ten bags of darkish were retired at 40s., a bid of 37s. 6d. being refused.

**DRAGON'S-BLOOD.**—Eight cases of fair reboiled Singapore lump has been sold privately. Very damp to damp common bag-shaped lump was bought in at from 5l. 5s. to 5l. 10s. per cwt.

**EGG-YOLK.**—Five cases dry Chinese sold without reserve at 1d. per lb. if pay charges.

**ERGOT.**—Of two bags Russian offered, one had been sold privately, and for the remaining bag of fair small 4s. 3d. was wanted; another single bag of fair Spanish was limited at 4s. per lb.

**EUCALYPTUS OIL.**—Fifteen cases, analysing 80 per cent. eucalyptol, sold without reserve at from 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb.; six cases catalogued as "globulus" sold at 1s. 1d., and ten cases 76 per cent were also disposed of at 1s., also without reserve.

**GAMBOGE** was about 10s. per cwt. lower, 12l. per cwt. being paid for fair bright pipe, slightly blocky, and for three cases of common pickings 55s. was paid without reserve.

**GENTIAN.**—Thirty bags sold without reserve at from 18s. 9d. to 19s. per cwt. no discount, gross for net.

**GUAIACUM** rather dearer, two casks selling at 1s. 3d. per lb. for slightly drossy.

**GURJUN OIL.**—Of the fifty drums offered ten had been sold privately; 4½d. per lb. was asked for the remainder.

**HONEY.**—Steady. The offerings comprised three barrels Jamaica, which sold at 24s. without reserve; twenty-eight cases West Indian, of which eight sold at 26s. for setting brown, and of the Hawaiian ten cases sold at 32s. 6d. for pale set, while three casks St. Lucia sold at 25s. 6d. for fair brownish liquid, one case going at 26s. per cwt.

**IPECACUANHA.**—Quiet but steady. Of Matto Grosso nine bales offered and one sold at 8s. 6d. per lb. for rather lean, and for one bale of ordinary lean Minas 8s. 1d. was paid; five packages Cartagena were held at 8s. for common.

**JABORANDI.**—A single bale of small brown Ceara sold without reserve at 2½d. per lb.

**KOLA.**—Five bags of mostly dull and dark West Indian sold at 3½d. per lb.

**MENTHOL.**—In auction two cases slightly blocky Kobayashi crystals, sound (tins rusty), sold without reserve at 15s. 3d. per lb. A further seven cases of Kobayashi were firmly held at 17s. 6d. Privately there were buyers at 15s. 6d. on Thursday morning, and for Japanese peppermint oil there were buyers at 7s. 6d. c.i.f., sellers quoting 7s. 9d. to 8s.; American H.G.H. was quoted mid-day Thursday at from 14s. 3d. to 15s. London terms. *Latest.*—16s. paid on spot for Kobayashi.

**MYRRH.**—Six cases dark Somali sorts sold at 60s., four bales bright siftings at 47s., and one of dust at 27s. per cwt.

**ORANGE-OIL.**—A single case of West Indian sold without reserve at 5s. 6d.

**ORANGE-PEEL.**—Nine cases common dull Maltese strip sold without reserve at from 3¾d. to 4d. per lb.

**RHUBARB.**—Quiet. Two cases bold round Canton with three-quarters fair pinky fracture sold at 11d., three cases medium to bold flat ditto at 11d., and two cases medium to bold horny High-dried with three-quarters fair pinky fracture at 7¾d. per lb. Small to bold flat High-dried was bought in at 9d.

**SARSAPARILLA.**—Nine bales of Lima-Jamaica had been sold privately. Native-Jamaica was slow of sale, 11 bales being retired at 10d. per lb. for various qualities. In another interest 21 bales Native-Jamaica offered and 4 sold at 11½d. to 11¾d. for dullish mixed to fair red and 7d. for yellow. Four serons Honduras were held at 1s. 2d. per lb.

**SENNA.**—Steady. About 250 bales offered and sold at from 1d. to 1½d. for common, mostly sea-damaged, 1½d. to 2d. for small green, and 2½d. to 2½d. for fair boldish leaf. *Pods* went at 1¾d. per lb. Fourteen bales fair Mecca pods sold without reserve at 3¾d.; Alexandrian pods were limited at 6d. to 6½d., as to colour, and broken leaf at 3d. per lb.

**STICKLAC.**—Six cases of very blocky Karachi sold without reserve at 16s. per cwt.

**TONKA BEANS.**—A parcel of rather damp frosted Angostura sold at 11s. 6d. per lb.

**WAX, BEES.**—Firm all round. Of Jamaica 14 packages offered and 7 sold at 7l. 12s. 6d. per cwt. partly subject, for mostly ordinary brown mixed; for the best lots 7l. 12s. 6d. was refused. Of Abyssinian 85 bales very fair a little softish sold at from 7l. to 7l. 2s. 6d. being firm, and for a further 20 bales in another interest 6l. 17s. 6d. was paid for fair partly drossy. A single case of West Indian sold at 7l.

### Cablegram.

NEW YORK, February 9.—Opium has advanced to \$5.25; peppermint oil is firm at \$2.75; buchu is higher at \$1.25; menthol is \$5 per lb.; hydrastis is firm at \$2.75. Cascara unchanged; copaiba steady at 38c., and damiana is easy at 20c.

### THE COFFEE SCARE.

Before the commencement of the Mincing Lane coffee auctions on Wednesday a meeting of the members of the coffee trade was held to consider a plan of action with regard to the injurious statements which have appeared in the lay Press as the result of the Scottish poisoning case, alleged to have been due to the drinking of coffee. After discussion a resolution was carried unanimously to the effect that there is no coffee bean known to experts in the coffee trade that, under any circumstances in the roasting or preparation of the beverage, throws off a deadly poison, or poison of any description, and stigmatises such statements as untrue in every respect. A further resolution was carried asking the London Chamber of Commerce to at once take steps to issue an authoritative statement, embodying the foregoing resolution.

### Whist-drives.

THE Nottingham Pharmaceutical Association held a most successful whist-drive at the Victoria Hotel on January 26. The competitors, among whom were Alderman R. Fitzhugh, J.P., and Mrs. Fitzhugh, numbered 112, and were ably shepherded by Messrs. Parkes and Carr. Supper provided an agreeable break during the evening, and it was almost midnight before the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Fitzhugh, none, however, falling to the craft. The success of the evening owed much to the admirable arrangements of the sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Carr, Meakin, H. Middleton, Parkes, and Platin.

THERE was a capital gathering of members and lady friends at the Continental Restaurant, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on February 1, for progressive whist, about eighty persons being present. Among them were Mr. and Miss Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. Clague, Mr. and Mrs. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kinnis, Mr. and Mrs. Gilderdale, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. R. U. Low, Mr. Kerse, Mr. and Mrs. McClunpha, Mr. and Mrs. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Crake, Mr. and Mrs. Layne, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Gale, Mr. and Mrs. Park (Evans Sons Lescher & Webb), Mr. and Mrs. A. Turnbull (B. W. & Co.), Mrs. W. Wyatt, Mr. and Mrs. Gillard (Beaufoy), and Messrs. Gray, Pescod, Flemming, Duncan, and Wray. After playing ten rounds an adjournment was made for refreshments. At the conclusion of play the prizewinners were announced as follows: *Ladies*—(1) Miss J. Robson, (2) Mrs. Crake, (3) Mrs. W. Kinnis. *Gentlemen*—(1) Mr. J. Park, (2) Mr. E. Dean, (3) Mr. W. Whitehead. The male prizewinners are three of the oldest members. Mrs. Clague presented the prizes, and was thanked by Mr. Park and Mr. Dean for her services. Mr. C. E. Layne (Hon. Solicitor) made an admirable M.C.

MR. CHARLES C. C. WIGHTMAN, lately a partner in W. Caudery & Co., merchants and agents, 1 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. The public examination of this debtor was held on Thursday at the London Bankruptcy Court. He was examined at great length, and eventually the examination was ordered to be concluded.

DR. WALDO, the City of London Coroner, on Thursday, February 9, commended the conduct of Mr. W. H. Grayson, chemist and druggist, 93 Finsbury Pavement, E.C. Mr. C. E. Woodward (34) entered his shop on Monday complaining of a severe pain in the head. Mr. Grayson gave him a draught and sent for a doctor, but the man died in the shop from cerebral hemorrhage before the doctor arrived.